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RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR

THE ARMY

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
September, 1816.

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LAWS, &c.

An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.

[3d March, 1815.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of such proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen, not exceeding, in the whole, ten thousand men, as the President of the United States shall judge proper,* and that the corps of engineers, as at present established,† be retained. Establishment not to exceed 10,000 men.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the corps of artillery shall have the same organization as is prescribed by the act passed the thirtieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen;‡ and the regiment of light artillery the Organization of the artillery. Light artillery.

* By general orders of 17th May, 1815, the *corps of artillery* consists of 32 companies, or 8 battalions, making 3,200 men; the *light artillery* of ten companies, or one regiment, making 660 men; the *infantry* of eighty companies, or eight regiments, making 5,440 men; and the *riflemen* of ten companies, or one regiment, making 660.

† See page 14 to 20.

‡ See page 41.

same organization as is prescribed by the act passed the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight;* and that each regiment of infantry and riflemen, shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one paymaster, one surgeon, and two surgeon's mates, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty-eight privates.

Infantry and riflemen.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be two major generals, and four brigadier generals; the major generals to be entitled to two aid-de-camp, and the brigadier generals to one aid-de-camp, each, to be taken from the subalterns of the line; *four brigade inspectors, and four brigade quartermasters*,† and such number of hospital surgeons and surgeons' mates, as the service may require, not exceeding *five*‡ surgeons and *fifteen*‡ mates, with one steward and one wardmaster, to each hospital. *The brigade inspectors appointed under this act, shall be taken from the line; and the brigade quartermasters*,† the adju-

General and staff officers.

* See page 37.

† Repealed by act of 24th April, 1816.

‡ The number of hospital surgeons and mates increased, by act of 24th April, 1816, to four surgeons and eight mates, for each division. See page 8.

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twelfth April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, entitled "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force;" and that the bounty to the recruit, and compensation to the recruiting officer, shall be the same as are allowed by the aforesaid act of twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight.*

[*Approved*, *March* 3, 1815.]

An act for organizing the general staff, and making further provision for the army of the United States.

[24th April, 1816.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the act providing for a military peace establishment, the provisions of the act of March the third, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the better organization of the general staff,† be, and the same are hereby so far established, that the general staff shall in future consist of one adjutant and inspector general of the army, and one adjutant general, one inspector general, three topographical engineers, and one quartermaster general, with one deputy quartermaster general, to a division; and an assistant of each to every brigade, which shall supersede the brigade quartermasters

Number and description of the general staff.

* Twelve dollars bounty, and two dollars premium. See page 39

† See page 13

and inspectors now existing; and that the apothecary general, as heretofore authorized,* be allowed two assistant apothecaries.†

Hospital surgeons and mates.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the medical staff shall be so extended, that there shall be four hospital surgeons and eight hospital surgeons' mates, to each division, with as many post surgeons as the service may require, not exceeding twelve to each division, who shall receive the same pay and emoluments as hospital surgeons' mates;‡ and that there be three judge advocates to each division, and one chaplain to each brigade of the army, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of major, as heretofore allowed ‖

Post surgeons.

Judge advocates and chaplains.

Pay department.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay department shall consist of one paymaster general of the army, with the annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, and that in addition to regimental paymasters, there be appointed one paymaster to each battalion of the corps of artillery, who, as well as the regimental paymasters, in addition to the regular and punctual payment of their respective regiments or corps, shall discharge the duties of district paymasters, with-

Regimental & battalion paymasters to act as district paymasters.

* See page 13

† By the act of 30th March, 1814, it was provided that assistant apothecaries should receive the same pay and emoluments as a regimental surgeon's mate.

‡ See page 38.

‖ The pay and emoluments of a major of infantry. See page 40 and 41.

in such district as shall, from time to time, be assigned them by the paymaster general, under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That regimental and battalion paymasters may be taken either from the subalterns of the army, or citizens, and appointed by the President of the United States: *Provided also*, That regimental and battalion paymasters shall receive the pay and emoluments of major, and shall each be allowed a capable non-commissioned officer as clerk, who, while so employed, shall receive double pay, and the actual expense of transportation, while travelling under orders, in the discharge of his duty.

Duties of the regimental & battalion paymaster.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the regimental and battalion paymasters to pay all the regular troops; and to ensure punctuality and responsibility, correct reports shall be made to the paymaster general, once in two months, showing the disposition of the funds previously transmitted, with accurate estimates for the next payment of such regiment, garrison, or department, as may have been assigned to each: and whenever any paymaster shall fail to transmit such estimate, or neglect to render his vouchers to the paymaster general, for settlement of his accounts, more than six months after receiving funds, he shall be recalled, and another appointed in his place.

Purchasing department.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the purchasing department shall consist of one commis-

sary general of purchases, as heretofore authorized, with the annual salary of three thousand dollars, and one deputy commissary to each division, with the annual salary of two thousand dollars, and six assistant commissaries of issues, with the annual salary of one thousand three hundred dollars; and as many military storekeepers as the service may require, whose salaries shall be regulated by the Secretary of War, according to the duty they may perform: *Provided*, That the pay and emoluments shall not exceed that of a captain of infantry.

Officers of the pay, commissary, and quartermaster's departments, to give bonds.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers of the pay, commissary, and quartermaster's department, shall, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices, give good and sufficient bonds to the United States, fully to account for all moneys and public property which they may receive, in such sum as the Secretary of War shall direct. And all paymasters, commissaries, and storekeepers, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, in the same manner as commissioned officers: *Provided also*, That all officers of the pay and commissary's departments, be submitted to the Senate, for their confirmation, in the same manner as the officers of the army.

Subject to the rules and articles of war.

To be confirmed by the Senate.

The President to prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing for the troops.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing to be issued annually to the troops of the

United States: *Provided*, That whenever more than the authorized quantity is required, the value of the extra articles shall be deducted from the soldier's pay, and in like manner the soldiers shall receive pay according to the annual estimated value for such authorized articles of uniform as shall not have been issued to him in each year: *Provided also*, That the manner of issuing and accounting for clothing, shall be established in the general regulations of the War Department.

Extra articles to be deducted from the soldier's pay, and allowance to be made for articles not issued.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a soldier of the regular army shall have been discharged from the service of the United States, and clothing shall be due to said soldier, it shall be the duty of the paymaster general to cause the same to be paid for, according to the price paid in the seventh section of this act.

Paymaster to pay for clothing due discharged soldiers.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the several officers of the staff, shall, respectively, receive the pay and emoluments, and retain all the privileges, secured to the staff of the army, by the act of March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen,* and not incompatible with the provisions of this act; and that the regulations, in force before the reduction of the army, be recognized, as far as the same shall be found applicable to the service; subject, however, to such altera-

Pay and emoluments of the staff.

* See page 42.

tions as the Secretary of War may adopt, with the approbation of the President.

Staff officers provisionally retained, made permanent.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the staff, provisionally retained by the President, and in this act enumerated and made permanent, be recognized in service under this act, and that the garrison surgeons and mates be hereafter considered as post surgeons: and hereafter the staff of the army may be taken from the line of the army, or from citizens.

Garrison surgeons and mates, to be post surgeons.

Ordnance department.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the ordnance department be continued as at present organized, under the act of February the eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen,* and that ordnance officers be assigned to their duties with the staff of the army, in the same manner as from the corps of engineers.

Allowance for forage.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That when forage is not drawn in kind by officers of the army entitled thereto, eight dollars per month for each horse, not exceeding the number authorized by existing regulations, shall be allowed in lieu thereof: *Provided*, That neither forage nor money shall be drawn by officers, but for horses actually kept by them in service: *Provided also*, That none, except company officers, shall be allowed to take, as servants or waiters, soldiers of the army; and that all officers be allowed, for each private servant actually kept in service, not ex-

Private servants.

See page 21.

ceeding the number authorized by existing regulations, the pay, rations, and clothing, of a private soldier, or money in lieu thereof, on a certificate, setting forth the name and description of the servant or servants, in the pay account: *Provided also*, That one additional ration be allowed to all subaltern officers of the army.

Additional ration to subalterns.

[*Approved*, *April* 24, 1816.]

ACTS FOR ORGANIZING AND ESTABLISHING THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Extracted from the act fixing the military peace establishment. Passed 16th March, 1802.

Organization of the corps.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, when he shall deem it expedient, to organize and establish a corps of engineers, to consist of one engineer, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of a major; two assistant engineers, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of a captain; two other assistant engineers, with pay, rank, and emoluments of first lieutenants; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of second lieutenants; and ten cadets, with the pay of sixteen dollars per month and two rations per day: and the President of the United States is, in like manner, authorized, when he shall deem it proper, to make such promotions in said corps,* with a view to particular merit, and without regard to rank, so as not to exceed

Provision for its increase.

* By the act of 29th April, 1812, the selection of *commander* of the corps is no longer so confined as to be made only from the corps. See page 20.

one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, *four captains*, *four first lieutenants*, *four second lieutenants*,* and so that the number of the whole corps shall, at no time, exceed twenty officers and cadets.

To be stationed at West Point.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corps, when so organized, shall be stationed at West Point, in the state of New York, and shall constitute a military academy; and the engineers, assistant engineers, and cadets, of the said corps, shall be subject, at all times, to do duty in such places, and on such service, as the President of the United States shall direct.

Subject to do duty in such place as the President may direct.

Principal engineer to be superintendent of the military academy.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the principal engineer, and in his absence the next in rank, shall have the superintendence of the said military academy, under the direction of the President of the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, at the public expense, under such regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States, to procure the necessary books, implements, and apparatus, for the use and benefit of the said institution.

Secretary of War to procure books &c.

* By the act of 29th April, 1812, the number was increased to six captains, six first lieutenants, and six second lieutenants. See page 16.

Extracted from an act passed 28th February, 1803.

A teacher of the French language, and a teacher of drawing to be appointed.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one teacher of the French language, and one teacher of drawing, to be attached to the corps of engineers, whose compensation shall not exceed the pay and emolument of a captain in the line of the army.

An act making further provision for the corps of engineers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be added to the corps of engineers, two captains, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, with the usual pay and emoluments, according to their grades, respectively, and one paymaster, to be taken from the subalterns of engineers, with the pay and emoluments of a regimental paymaster; and that there be attached to the said corps, either from the troops now in service, or by new enlistments, as the President of the United States may direct, four sergeants, four corporals, one teacher of

Additional number of officers authorized.

music, four musicians, *nineteen** artificers, and *sixty two** men; which non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and men, *together with the artificers and men already belonging to the corps of engineers*,* shall be formed into a company, to be styled a company of bombardiers sappers and miners, and be officered from the corps of engineers, according as the commanding officer of that corps may, with the approbation of the President of the United States, direct; and the said non commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and men, shall be allowed the same pay and emoluments as are allowed to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and men, in the regiment of artillerists.

Company of bombardiers, &c. to be raised.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the military academy shall consist of the corps of engineers, and the following professors, in addition to the teachers of the French language and drawing already provided,† viz: one professor of natural and experimental philosophy, with the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel, if not an officer of the corps, and if taken from the corps, then so much in addition to his pay and emoluments, as shall equal those of a lieutenant colonel; one professor of mathematics, with the pay

Organization, pay &c. of the academical staff.

* At this time there were attached to the engineers, one artificer and eighteen men, which makes the company of bombardiers sappers and miners consist of 20 artificers and 80 men.

† See act 28th February, 1803, page 16.

and emoluments of a major, if not an officer of the corps, and if taken from the corps, then so much in addition to his pay and emoluments, as shall equal those of a major; one professor of the art of engineering, in all its branches, with the pay and emoluments of a major, if not an officer of the corps, and if taken from the corps, then so much in addition to his pay and emoluments, as shall be equal to those of a major; each of the foregoing professors to have an assistant professor, which assistant professor, shall be taken from the most prominent characters of the officers or cadets, and receive the pay and emoluments of captains, and no other pay or emoluments while performing these duties: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall entitle the academical staff, as such, to any command in the army, separate from the academy.

Cadets not to exceed 260.

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the cadets heretofore appointed in the service of the United States, whether of artillery, cavalry, riflemen, or infantry, or that may in future be appointed as hereinafter provided, shall, at no time, exceed two hundred and fifty;* that they may be attached, at the discretion of the President of the United States, as students to the military academy, and be subject to the established regulations thereof; that they shall be arranged into compa-

To be attached as students to the military academy.

* By act of 16th March, 1808, twenty cadets were assigned to the light artillery. See page 37.

nies of non-commissioned officers and privates, according to the directions of the commandant of engineers, and be officered from the said corps, for the purposes of military instruction; that there shall be added to each company of cadets, four musicians; and the said corps shall be trained and taught all the duties of a private, non-commissioned officer, and officer; be encamped at least three months of each year, and taught all the duties incident to a regular camp: that the candidates for cadets, be not under the age of fourteen, nor above the age of twenty-one years; that each cadet, previously to his appointment by the President of the United States, shall be well versed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that he shall sign articles, with the consent of his parent or guardian, by which he shall engage to serve five years, unless sooner discharged; and all such cadets shall be entitled to, and receive, the pay and emoluments now allowed by law to cadets in the corps of engineers.

To be formed into companies.

Age and qualifications for appointments as cadets.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when any cadet shall receive a regular degree from the academical staff, after going through all the classes, he shall be considered as among the candidates for a commission in any corps, according to the duties he may be adjudged competent to perform; and in case there shall not, at the time, be a vacancy in such corps, he may be attached to it, at the discretion of the President of the United

Cadet having received a degree, to be considered a candidate for a commission.

May be attached to any corps as a supernumerary.

States, by brevet of the lowest grade, as a supernumerary officer, with the usual pay and emoluments of such grade, until a vacancy shall happen: *Provided*, That there shall not be more than one supernumerary officer to any one company at the same time.

Appropriation.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for erecting buildings, and for providing an apparatus, a library, and all necessary implements, and for such contingent expenses as may be necessary and proper, in the judgment of the President of the United States, for such an institution.

Repealing clause.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the twenty-sixth section of the act, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment," passed the sixteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and two,* as confines the selection of the commander of the corps of engineers to the said corps, be, and the same is hereby repealed. [*Approved, April* 29, 1812.]

* See page 14.

An act for the better regulation of the ordnance department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the ordnance department shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants, and ten third lieutenants. Organization of the department.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the colonel, or senior officer of the ordnance department, is authorized to enlist, for the service of that department, for five years, as many master armorers, master carriage makers, master blacksmiths, artificers, armorers, carriage makers, blacksmiths, and laborers, as the public service, in his judgment, under the directions of the Secretary for the Department of War, may require. The colonel, or senior officer, authorized to enlist mechanics and laborers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the colonel of the ordnance department, to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shot, shells, small arms, and side arms, and equipments, procured for the use of the armies of the United States; and to direct the construction of all cannon and carriages, and every implement and appara- Duties of the colonel.

tus for ordnance, and all ammunition wagons, travelling forges, and artificers' wagons, the inspection and proving of powder, and the preparation of all kinds of ammunition and ordnance stores. And it shall also be the duty of the colonel, or senior officer of the ordnance department, to furnish estimates; and, under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War, to make contracts and purchases for procuring the necessary supplies of arms, equipments, ordnance and ordnance stores.

Artificers may be attached to regiments, corps, or garrisons.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the colonel of the ordnance department, shall organize and attach to regiments, corps, or garrisons, such number of artificers, with proper tools, carriages, and apparatus, under such regulations and restrictions, relative to their government and number, as, in his judgment, with the approbation of the Secretary for the Department of War, may be considered necessary.

Senior ordnance officer, in any district, shall execute the orders of the Secretary of War, general, &c.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the colonel of the ordnance department, or senior officer of that department, of any district, shall execute all orders of the Secretary for the Department of War; and, in time of war, the orders of any general, or field officer, commanding any army, garrison, or detachment, for the supply of all arms, ordnance, ammunition, carriages, forges, and apparatus, for garrison, field, or siege service.

Duties of the keepers of magazines, arsenals, &c.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the keepers of all magazines and arsenals, shall, quar-

terly, or oftener, if so directed, and in such manner as directed by the colonel of the ordnance department, make correct returns to the colonel or senior officer of the ordnance department, of all ordnance, arms, and ordnance stores, they may have in charge.

Arms, &c. damaged, to be paid for by officers and soldiers.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the costs of repairs of damages done to arms, equipments, or implements, in the use of the armies of the United States, shall be deducted from the pay of any officer or soldier in whose care or use the said arms, equipments, or implements, were, when the said damages occurred: *Provided*, The said damages were occasioned by the abuse or negligence of the said officer or soldier. And it is hereby made the duty of every officer commanding regiments, corps, garrisons, or detachments, to make, once every two months, or oftener, if so directed, a written report to the colonel of the ordnance department, stating all damages to arms, equipments, and implements, belonging to his command, noting those occasioned by negligence or abuse, and naming the officer or soldier by whose negligence or abuse the said damages were occasioned.

Proviso.

Officers commanding regiments, &c. to make reports of damages of arms &c. to the department.

The colonel of ordnance to make half-yearly reports.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the colonel of the ordnance department, shall make, half-yearly, to the War Department, or oftener, if the Secretary for that Department shall so direct, a correct report of the officers, and all artificers and

laborers in his department; also, of all ordnance, arms, military stores, implements, and apparatus, of every description, and in such form as the Secretary for the Department of War shall direct.

Public armories to be under the direction of the ordnance department.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure system and uniformity in the different public armories, they are hereby placed under the direction of the ordnance department. And the colonel of the ordnance department, under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby authorized to establish depots of arms, ammunition, and ordnance stores, in such parts of the United States, and in such numbers, as may be deemed necessary.

Colonel to prescribe regulations for the department.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the colonel of the ordnance department, under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby authorized to draw up a system of regulations for the government of the ordnance department; forms of returns and reports, and for the uniformity of manufactures of all arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, implements, and apparatus, and for the repairing and better preservation of the same.

Pay and emoluments of officers, workmen, and laborers.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay, emoluments, and allowances, for the officers of the ordnance department, shall be the same as the pay, emoluments, and allowances, now allowed to officers of similar grades respectively, in the artillery of the United States. And that the

pay of a master armorer shall be thirty dollars per month, and one and a half rations per day; of a master carriage maker, thirty dollars per month, and one and a half rations per day; of a master blacksmith, thirty dollars per month, and one and a half rations per day. The pay of armorers, carriage makers, or blacksmiths, each sixteen dollars per month, and one and a half rations per day; the pay of artificers, thirteen dollars per month, and one ration per day; and the pay of laborers, nine dollars per month, and one ration per day; and to all of the said workmen, artificers, and laborers, the same clothing, and other allowances, as are allowed to privates of infantry, in the army of the United States, except the master workmen, who are not allowed clothing.

Officers now in the department, may be continued or transferred.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to continue in the service, under this act, all the officers of the ordnance department, in service on the passage of the same, or to transfer them to other corps of the army of the United States.

Allowance for clerk hire, stationery, &c.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the colonel of the ordnance department is hereby allowed, at the rate of one thousand dollars per year, for clerks, and such books and stationery, as may be necessary to his department.

Former acts repealed.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed May the fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act for the bet-

ter regulation of the ordnance department," and the sections of any other acts, coming within the purview of any of the sections of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[*Approved, February* 8, 1815.]

Extract of an act making further provision for the army of the United States. Passed 6th July, 1812.

Brevet rank.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to confer brevet rank on such officers of the army, as shall distinguish themselves by gallant actions or meritorious conduct, or who shall have served ten years in any one grade: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to entitle officers so brevetted, to any additional pay or emoluments, except when commanding separate posts, districts, or detachments, when they shall be entitled to, and receive the same pay and emoluments to which officers of the same grades are now, or hereafter may be allowed by law.

Pay to brevet officers.

APPENDIX

To the foregoing Acts fixing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.

NOTE. Those parts printed in italics have been superseded by the preceding laws.

An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States. Passed 16th March, 1802.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military peace establishment of the United States, from and after the first of June next, shall be composed of one regiment of artillerists and two regiments of infantry, with such officers, military agents, and engineers, as are hereinafter mentioned. Component parts of the establishment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the regiment of artillerists shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, one adjutant, and twenty companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians, eight artificers, and fifty-six privates; to be formed into five battalions: Provided always, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to retain, with their present grade, as many of the first lieutenants, now in service, as shall amount to the whole number of lieutenants required; but that in proportion as vacancies happen therein, new appointments be made to the grade of second lieutenants until their number amount to twenty: and each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant,* Organization of the artillery.

Organization of the infantry.

* The act passed 3d March, 1815, fixing the present peace establishment, gives to the artillery the organization prescribed in the act of 30th March, 1814. See page 41.

one sergeant major, two teachers of music, and ten companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians, and sixty-four privates.

Organization of the general staff.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be one brigadier general, with one aid-de-camp, who shall be taken from the captains or subalterns of the line; one adjutant and inspector of the army, to be taken from the line of field officers; one paymaster of the army, seven paymasters and two assistants, to be attached to such districts as the President of the United States shall direct, to be taken from the line of commissioned officers, who, in addition to their other duties, shall have charge of the clothing of the troops; three military agents, and such number of assistant military agents as the President of the United States shall deem expedient, not exceeding one to each military post; which assistants shall be taken from the line; two surgeons, twenty-five surgeons' mates, to be attached to garrisons or posts, and not to corps.

Monthly pay, &c. of the general & staff.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, be as follows, to wit: *to the brigadier general, two hundred and twenty-five dollars,* which shall be his full and entire compensation, without a right to demand or receive any rations, forage, travelling expenses, or other perquisite or emolument whatsoever, except such stationery as may be requisite for the use of his department; to the adjutant and inspector of the army, thirty-eight dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, and such stationery as shall be requisite for his department; to the paymaster of the army, one hundred and twenty dollars, without any other emolument, except such stationery as may be requisite in his department, and the use of the public office now occupied by him; to the aid-de-camp, in ad-*

* The compensation to a brigadier general, was subsequently altered to one hundred and four dollars per month, twelve rations per day, and an allowance for forage. See act of 12th April, 1808, page 38.

dition to his pay in the line, thirty dollars; to each paymaster, attached to districts, thirty dollars, and each assistant to such paymaster, ten dollars, in addition to his pay in the line; to each military agent, seventy-six dollars, and no other emolument; to each assistant military agent, eight dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, except the assistant military agents at Pittsburg and Niagara, who shall receive sixteen dollars each, in addition to their pay in the line;* to each colonel, seventy five dollars; to each lieutenant colonel, sixty dollars; to each major, fifty dollars; to each surgeon, forty-five dollars; to each surgeon's mate, thirty dollars; to each adjutant, ten dollars, in addition to his pay in the line; to each captain, forty dollars; to each first lieutenant, thirty dollars; to each second lieutenant, twenty-five dollars; to each ensign, twenty dollars; to each cadet, ten dollars; to each sergeant major, nine dollars; to each sergeant, eight dollars; to each corporal, seven dollars; to each teacher of music, eight dollars; to each musician, six dollars; to each artificer, ten dollars; and to each private, five dollars.

Monthly pay of the field, regimental staff, and company officers.

Monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive, for their daily subsistence, the following number of rations of provisions: a colonel, six rations; a lieutenant colonel, five rations; a major, four rations; a captain, three rations; a lieutenant,† *two rations; an ensign, two rations;* a surgeon, three rations; a surgeon's mate, two rations; a cadet, two rations, or money in lieu thereof, at the option of the said officers and cadets at the posts respectively, where the rations shall become due; *and if at such post, supplies are not furnished by contract, then such allowance as shall be deemed equitable, having reference to former contracts, and the po-*

Subsistence of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates.

* The compensation to the aid-de-camp of a brigadier general, was subsequently altered to twenty dollars per month, in addition to his pay in the line, and an allowance for forage. See act of 12th April, 1808, page 38.

† The subsistence for all subaltern officers increased to three rations per day. See act of 24th April, 1816, page 13.

*sition of the place in question;** and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, one ration; to the commanding officers of each separate post, such additional number of rations as the President of the United States shall, from time to time direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post; to the women who may be allowed to any particular corps, not exceeding the proportion of four to a company, one ration each; to such matrons and nurses as may be necessarily employed in the hospital, one ration each; *and to every commissioned officer, who shall keep one servant, not a soldier of the line, one additional ration.*†

Additional rations.

Rations to camp women, matrons, and nurses.

Private servant.

Component parts of the ration.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That each ration shall consist of one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey, or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations.

Forage.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the following officers shall, whenever forage is not furnished by the public, receive at the rate of the following sums per month, in lieu thereof: each colonel, twelve dollars; each lieutenant colonel, eleven dollars; each major, ten dollars; each adjutant, six dollars; each surgeon, ten dollars; and each surgeon's mate, six dollars ‡

Clothing.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, of the artillery and infantry, shall receive annually the following articles of uniform

* The price of all officer's rations, was subsequently fixed at twenty cents each. See act of 12th April, 1808, page 40.

† The allowance for private servants is increased. See act of 24th April, 1816, page 12.

‡ The allowance for forage subsequently altered to eight dollars per month, for each horse actually kept in service. See act of 24th April, 1816, page 12.

clothing, to wit:* *one hat, one coat, one vest, two pair of woollen, and two pair of linen overalls, one coarse linen frock and trowsers, for fatigue clothing, four pair of shoes, four shirts, two pair of socks, two pair of short stockings, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of half gaithers: and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause to be furnished to the paymasters of the respective districts, such surplus of clothing as he may deem expedient; which clothing shall, under his direction, be furnished to the soldiers, when necessary, at the contract prices, and accounted for by them out of their arrears of monthly pay.*

Corps to be organized out of those in service.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States cause to be arranged, the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the several corps of troops now in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same, the corps aforesaid; and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to be discharged from the service of the United States, from and after the first day of April next, or as soon thereafter as circumstances may permit.

To be governed by the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the said corps, shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been established by the United States, in congress assembled, or by such rules and articles as may be hereafter by law established: Provided nevertheless, That the sentence of general courts martial, extending to the loss of life, the dismission of a commissioned officer, or which shall respect the general officer, shall, with the whole of the proceedings of such cases, respectively, be laid before the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to direct the same to be carried into execution, or otherwise, as he shall judge proper.†

* By the 7th section of the act of 24th April, 1816, the President of the United States is authorized to prescribe the kind and quantity of clothing. See page 10.

† This proviso is altered, in part, by the 65th article of rules and articles of war.

Allowance to recruiting officers.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers who shall be employed in the recruiting service, to keep up, by voluntary enlistment, the corps as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive, for every effective able bodied citizen of the United States, who shall be duly enlisted by him for the term of five years, and mustered, of at least five feet six inches high, and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, the sum of two dollars: Provided, nevertheless, That this regulation, so far as respects the height and age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians, or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service: And provided also, That no person, under the age of twenty-one years, shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent of his parent, guardian, or master, first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, for every such offence, he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

Minors not to be enlisted without consent.

Bounty to recruit.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid to each effective able bodied citizen, recruited as aforesaid, to serve for the term of five years, a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of six dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered, and have joined the corps in which he is to serve

Manner of payment.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the said corps shall be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

Provision for wounds and disabilities.

Sec 14. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in the corps composing the peace establishment, shall be disabled by wounds, or otherwise, while in the line of his duty, in public service, he shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at

such rate of pay, and under such regulations, as may be directed by the President of the United States, for the time being: Provided always, That the compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commissioned officer, shall not exceed, for the highest rate of disability, half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of his being disabled or wounded,* and that no officer shall receive more than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, shall not exceed *five dollars** per month: And provided also, That all inferior disabilities, shall entitle the person so disabled, to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

Rate of compensation to invalids.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any commissioned officer in the military peace establishment of the United States, shall, while in the service of the United States, die, by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States, and leave a widow, or if no widow, a child or children, under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children shall be entitled to and receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years. But in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay, for the remainder of the time, shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer: Provided always, That such half pay shall cease, on the decease of such child or children.

Compensation to widows and orphans.

Sec 16. *And be it further enacted, That the paymaster shall perform the duties of his office, agreeably to the direction of the President of the United States, for the time being; and before he enters on the duties of the same, shall give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in such sums as the President shall direct, for the faithful discharge of his said office; and shall*

Duties of the paymaster.

* The rate of compensation to subalterns, and to non-commissioned officers and privates, increased, by an act of 24th April, 1816. See page 44.

take an oath to execute the duties thereof with fidelity: and it shall, moreover, be his duty to appoint, from the line, with the approbation of the President of the United States, the several paymasters to districts, and assistants, prescribed by this act; and he is hereby authorized to require the said paymasters to districts, and assistants, to enter into bond, with good and sufficient surety, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

Duties of the military agents.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the military agents, designated by this act, to purchase, receive, and forward, to their proper destination, all military stores, and other articles, for the troops, in their respective departments, and all goods and annuities for the Indians, which they may be directed to purchase, or which shall be ordered into their care by the Department of War. They shall account with the Department of War, annually, for all the public property which may pass through their hands, and all the moneys which they may expend, in discharge of the duties of their offices, rtspectively: previous to their entering on the duties of their offices, they shall give bonds, with sufficient sureties, in such sums as the President of the United States shall direct, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them; and shall take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Deserters to make good the time of their absence, and liable to be tried and punished, after expiration of enlistment.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall desert the service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules and articles of war, be liable to serve for and during such a period, as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier shall and may be tried by a court martial, and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed, previous to his being apprehended or tried.

Penalty for encouraging desertion, or purchasing arms, cloathing, &c. or shipping a deserter.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on

board such ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

Oath of enlistment.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A B, do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers, whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

Duties and compensation of special judge advocates.

Sec. 21 And be it further enacted, That whenever a general court martial shall be ordered, the President of the United States may appoint some fit person to act as judge advocate, who shall be allowed, in addition to his other pay, one dollar and twenty-five cents, for every day he shall be necessarily employed in the duties of the said court; and in cases where the President shall not have made such appointment, the brigadier general or the president of the court, may make the same.

Compensation for extra expense, in travelling and sitting on courts martial.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expense in travelling and sitting on general courts martial, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expense actually incurred, not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, to officers who are not entitled to forage, and not exceeding one dollar per day to such as shall be entitled to forage.

Soldiers not to be arrested for debt.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That no non commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be arrested, or subject to arrest, or to be taken in execution, for any debt under the sum of twenty dollars, contracted before enlistment, nor for any debt contracted after enlistment.

Officers and soldiers to be allowed pay and subsistence, from place of discharge to place of residence.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for any offence, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money, for such term of time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles to a day.

Extra pay to officers deranged.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That to each commissioned officer who shall be deranged by virtue of this act, there shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they will be entitled by law at the time of their discharge, to each officer whose term of service in any military corps of the United States shall not have exceeded three years, three months' pay; to all other officers, so deranged, one month's pay of their grades respectively, for each year of past service in the army of the United States, or in any regiment or corps now or formerly in the service thereof.

Section 26, *section* 27, *and section* 28, *relate solely to the corps of engineers, and may be found on pages* 14 *and* 15.

Repeal of former acts.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts, now in force, as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; saving, nevertheless, such parts thereof as relate to the enlistments or term of service of any of the troops, which, by this act, are continued on the present military establishment of the United States.

[*Approved, March* 16, 1802.]

An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force.
Passed 12th April, 1808.

Additional corps to be raised.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there be raised five regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one regiment of light artillery, *and one regiment of light dragoons,* to be enlisted for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged.

Organization of the several corps.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said regiments of *infantry, riflemen, and* [light] artillery,* shall consist of ten companies *each, and the regiment of light dragoons of eight troops;* and the field and staff officers *of each regiment*, of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one paymaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians; *and for the regiment of light dragoons, one riding master; each company of infantry and riflemen to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one ensign, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty-eight privates;* each company of [light] artillery* of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, eight artificers, and fifty eight matrosses; *and each troop of light dragoons of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one cornet, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, one saddler, one farrier, and sixty-four privates.*

Brigade and hospital staff.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, That when, in the opinion of the President of the United States, a suitable proportion of the troops authorized by this act shall be raised, there may be appointed two additional brigadier generals, who shall be entitled to one aid-de-camp each, to be taken from the subalterns of the line; two brigade inspectors, and two brigade quartermasters; and such number of hospital surgeons and surgeons' mates, as the service may require, but not exceeding five surgeons and fifteen mates,* with one steward, and one wardmaster to each hospital: *the brigade inspectors appointed under this act, shall be taken from the line; and the brigade quartermasters, the adjutants, regimental quartermasters, and paymasters, from the subalterns of the line.*

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, authorized by this act, shall be, viz: to

* The organization here given to the light artillery, is that recognized in the act of 3d March, 1815, fixing the *present* peace establishment. See page 4. For the *appointment* of light artillery, see page 41.

Pay, rations, and forage,* of officers.

each brigadier general, one hundred and four dollars per month, twelve rations per day, or an equivalent in money, *and sixteen dollars per month for forage, when not furnished by the public; each brigade inspector, thirty dollars per month, in addition to his pay in the line;* each *brigade quartermaster and* aid-de-camp, twenty dollars; and each adjutant, regimental quartermaster, and paymaster, ten dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line, *and to each six dollars per month, for forage, when not furnished as aforesaid;* each hospital surgeon, seventy-five dollars per month, six rations per day, or an equivalent in money, *and twelve dollars per month for forage, when not furnished as aforesaid;* each hospital surgeon's mate, forty dollars per month, two rations per day, or an equivalent in money, *and six dollars per month for forage, when not furnished as aforesaid;* each hospital steward, twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day, or an equivalent in money; each wardmaster, sixteen dollars per month, and two rations per day, or an equivalent in money; *to the colonel of light dragoons, ninety dollars per month, six rations per day, and forage for five horses; to the lieutenant colonel of light dragoons, seventy-five dollars per month, five rations per day, and forage for four horses; to the major of light dragoons, sixty dollars per month, four rations per day, and forage for four horses; to each captain of light dragoons, fifty dollars per month, three rations per day, and forage for three horses; to each lieutenant of light dragoons, thirty-three and one third dollars per month, two rations per day, and forage for two horses; to each cornet of light dragoons, twenty-six and two-thirds dollars per month, two rations per day, and forage for two horses; to the ridingmaster, twenty-six and two-thirds dollars per month, two rations per day, and forage for two horses; each saddler and farrier, ten dollars per month, one ration per day, and a suit of uniform clothing, annually;* and all other officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, authorized by this act, shall receive the like pay, clothing, rations, forage, and other emoluments, as the officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates,

* The forage for all officers established by act of 24th April, 1816. See page 12.

of the present military establishment: *Provided, The officers a- ridingmaster furnish their own horses and accoutrements, and actually keep in service the aforesaid number of horses, to entitle them to the aforegoing allowance for forage, or its equivalent in money: And provided also, That the whole or any part of the regiment of light dragoons shall be liable to serve on foot, as light infantry, until, by order of the President of the United States, horses and accoutrements shall be provided to equip the whole or any part thereof as mounted dragoons.*

Recognizing the several provisions contained in the 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24th sections of the act of 16th March, 1802.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, cadets, non commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, raised pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability by wounds and otherwise, incurred in the service, as the officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, in the present military establishment, and with them shall be subject to the rules and articles of war which have been established, or may be hereafter by law established: And that the provisions of the act, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," relative to the widow, child, or children, of any commissioned officer who shall die, while in the service of the United States, by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States, to courts martial, the regulation and compensation of recruiting officers,* the age, size, qualifications, and bounties, of recruits,* arrears of pay, the bonds and duties of paymasters, penalties for desertion, punishment of persons who shall procure or entice any soldier to desert, or shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and the punishment of any commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall receive on board of his ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer; to the oath or affirmation to be taken and subscribed, by officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates; to the allowance for extra expense to any commissioned officer, in travelling and sitting on general

* This compensation was fixed by the act referred to, at two dollars for each recruit, and the bounty at twelve dollars. See page 32.

courts martial; to arrests of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, for debts; to the allowance to soldiers discharged from service, except by way of punishment, in force, and applied to all persons, matters, and things, within the intent and meaning of this act, in the same manner as if they were inserted at large in the same.

Price of ration.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the subsistence of the officers of the army, when not received in kind, shall be estimated at twenty cents per ration.

Chaplain.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed to each brigade, one chaplain, who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as a major in the infantry.

President to appoint officers in recess of the Senate.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in the recess of the Senate, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint all or any of the officers, other than the general officers, proper to be appointed under this act, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate, at the next session, for their advice and consent

Commissioned officers to be citizens.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That every commissioned and staff officer, to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be a citizen of the United States, or some one of the territories thereof.

[*Approved, April* 12, 1808.]

Extracts of an " Act to raise an additional military force." Passed 11th January, 1812.

Pay, rations, and forage, of major generals and aids.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That the major generals respectively, shall be entitled to two hundred dollars monthly pay, *with twenty dollars allowance for forage,* monthly*, and fifteen rations per day. Their aids-de camp shall each be entitled to twenty-four dollars, monthly, in addition to their pay in the line, *and ten dollars, monthly, for forage,** and four rations.

Pay and emoluments of judge advocates,

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed to each division *a* judge advocate, who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as a major in the infantry.

* The allowance for forage subsequently altered. See act of 24th April, 1816, page 12.

An act supplementary to "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force," passed on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, it is expedient to mount the light artillery, or any part thereof, horses and accoutrements shall be provided to equip the whole or such part as he may direct; and when the non commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates are so equipped, the officers shall be entitled to the same forage as is now provided for the officers of the same grade in the regiment of light dragoons:* Provided, The officers furnish their own horses and accoutrements, and actually keep in service the same number of horses to entitle them to the aforesaid allowance for forage or its equivalent in money.

President may mount the light artillery when expedient.

Officers entitled to forage.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the said light artillery are ordered to be mounted, there shall be provided one saddler, and one farrier to each company, who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as are now provided for saddlers and farriers in the regiment of light dragoons.*

One saddler and one farrier to each company.

[*Approved, February* 24, 1812.]

Extract of an act for the better organizing, paying, and supplying, the army of the United States. Passed the 30th of March, 1814.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the artillery be formed into one corps, and organized into *twelve* battalions, as follows, to wit: *six* lieutenant colonels, *six* majors, *twelve* adjutants, *twelve* quartermasters, and *forty-eight* companies

Corps to be formed into battalions.

Field and staff officers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each company shall

* See page 38.

Company officers.

consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, one third lieutenant, five sergeants, one quartermaster's sergeant, eight corporals, four musicians, and one hundred privates.

Conductors of artillery.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President be authorized to assign one of the two second lieutenants hereby provided for each company, as a conductor of artillery for said company, whose duty it shall be to receipt and account for all ammunition, implements, and cannon, furnished by the ordnance department, for said company, and to do and perform such other services as the War Department may direct; and that for the performance of these services, they may be allowed each ten dollars extra pay per month.

Extracts of an act for the better organization of the general staff of the army of the United States Passed 3d of March, 1813, and sustained by act of April 24, 1816.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the

Organization.

adjutant generals, inspector generals, and quartermaster generals' departments, shall consist of the following officers, that is to say: an adjutant and inspector general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments, of a brigadier general, and not exceeding *eight* adjutants general, *sixteen* assistant adjutants general, *eight* topographical engineers, *eight* assistant topographical engineers, *eight* inspectors general, *sixteen* assistant inspectors general, *eight* quartermasters general, *eight* deputy quartermasters general, and *thirty-two* assistant deputy quartermasters general.

Rank, pay, & emoluments.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the adjutants general shall have the brevet rank, and the pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry:* inspectors general and quartermasters general, shall have the brevet rank, and the pay and emoluments of a colonel of infantry;† the assistant adjutants general, the as-

* See page 38.
† See page 29.

sistants inspectors general, deputy quartermasters general, and topographical engineers, shall have the brevet rank, and the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry;* and the assistant topographical engineers, and assistant deputy quartermasters general, shall have the brevet rank, and the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry.†

Apothecary general.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, There shall be an apothecary general, with an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, whose duties and powers shall be prescribed by the President of the United States.

Appointment of forage, wagon, and barrackmasters.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the forage, wagon, and barrackmasters, shall be appointed as heretofore,‡ but each quartermaster general, attached to any separate army, command, or district, shall be authorized, with the approbation, and under the direction of the Secretary of the War Department, to appoint as many such officers, and to employ as many artificers, mechanics, and laborers, as the public service may require.

Former acts repealed.

Sec 10. And be it further enacted, That every act, and every part of any act of Congress, now in force, within the purview and meaning of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

* See page 38.

† See page 29.

‡ By the act of 28th March, 1812, establishing a quartermaster's department; which act was in force at the passing of this act, the quartermaster general was authorized to appoint a principal wagonmaster, and a principal foragemaster, who should each be entitled to forty dollars per month, three rations per day, and forage; the former for one horse, the latter for two horses; and also to appoint as many assistant wagonmasters and foragemasters as the service might require, not exceeding one to each brigade, who should each be entitled to thirty dollars per month, two rations per day, and forage for one horse. And by an act of 22d May, 1812, in addition to the forementioned act, and which was also in force at the passing of this act, the quartermaster general was authorized to appoint one principal barrackmaster, and as many deputy barrackmasters as might be necessary, not exceeding one to each separate barrack or cantonment. The principal, to receive the pay, rations, and emoluments, of a principal foragemaster—the deputies, the pay, rations, and emoluments, of a deputy foragemaster.

Letters free of postage.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets to and from the adjutant and inspector general, adjutants general, inspectors general, quartermasters general, commissary general of ordnance, and apothecary general, which relate to their official duties, shall be free from postage.

Extract of an act to increase the pensions of invalids, in certain cases. Passed 24th April, 1816.

The pensions of subaltern officers, and of non-commissioned officers and privates, now on the pension roll, to be increased.

Rates of pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons, of the ranks hereinafter named, who are now on the military pension roll of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to, and receive, for disabilities of the highest degree, the following sums, in lieu of those to which they are now entitled, to wit: a first lieutenant, seventeen dollars; a second lieutenant, fifteen dollars; a third lieutenant, fourteen dollars; an ensign, thirteen dollars; and a non commissioned officer, musician, or private, eight dollars per month; and for disabilities of a degree less than the highest, a sum proportionably less.

The foregoing rates of pensions to extend to persons hereafter to be placed on the pension roll.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all persons of the aforesaid ranks, who may hereafter be placed on the military pension roll of the United States, shall, according to their ranks and degrees of disabilities, be placed on at the aforesaid rates of pensions, in lieu of those heretofore established: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to lessen the pensions of any person, who, by special provision, is entitled to a higher pension than is herein provided.

All laws relating to pensions of the regular army, applicable to the militia.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That all laws and regulations, relating to the admission of the officers and soldiers of the regular army to be placed on the pension roll of the United States, shall, and they are hereby declared to relate equally to the officers and soldiers of the militia, whilst in the service of the United States.

Extracts of an act passed 28th March, 1812.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissary general of purchases, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of War, to conduct the procuring and providing of all *arms, military stores,** clothing, and, generally, all articles of supply requisite for the military service of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the deputy commissaries, when directed thereto, either by the Secretary of War, the commissary general of purchases, or, in case of necessity, by the commanding general, quartermaster general, or deputy quartermasters, to purchase all such of the aforesaid articles as may be requisite for the military service of the United States. Duties of the commissary general of purchases and his deputies.

Sec 10. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets to and from the commissary general, shall be free from postage † Letters free of postage.

* Arms and military stores under the direction of the ordnance department. See act of 3d February, 1815, page 22.

† By an act passed 22d May, 1812, it is provided, that neither the commissary general, nor any or either of his deputies or assistants, shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale, for commercial purposes, of any article intended for making a part of, or appertaining to, the department, except for, and on account of, the United States; nor shall they, or either of them, take or apply to his or their own use, any gain or emolument, for negotiating or transacting any business in the department, other than what is, or may be, allowed by law. By an act of 3d March, 1813, it is provided, that the assistant commissaries shall be attached to such army, or reside at such places respectively, as the Secretary for the War Department may direct, for the purpose of receiving from the commissary general of purchases, or from his deputies, and of distributing to the regimental quartermasters, and to such officers as may, by the Secretary aforesaid, be designated, the clothing and other supplies purchased by the commissary general aforesaid, or his deputies, and destined for the use of the troops belonging to the army, or in the vicinity of the place to which such assistant commissaries may respectively be attached.

Extract of an act the better to provide for the supplies of the army of the United States, and for the accountability of persons entrusted with the same. Passed March 3, 1813.

Officers to account for stores and supplies to the superintendent general of military supplies.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general of purchases and his deputies, the several officers in the quartermaster general's department, the regimental quartermaster's, the commissary of ordnance, his assistant and deputies, the principal hospital surgeons and officers belonging to the hospital and medical departments, and all other officers, agents, or persons who shall have received, or may be entrusted with any stores or supplies of any description whatever for the use of the army of the United States, and of the volunteers or militia in their service, shall render quarterly accounts of the disposition and state of all such stores and supplies to the superintendent [general of military supplies] aforesaid; and shall also make such other returns respecting the same, and at such other times as the Secretary for the War Department may prescribe: Provided, however, That the accounts and returns thus rendered shall relate to the articles of supply only, which may have been received and disposed of, as may remain on hand, and shall not embrace the specie accounts for moneys disbursed by such officers, agents, or other persons; which specie accounts shall be rendered as heretofore, to the accountant for the War Department.

Officers to account for moneys to the accountant of the War Department.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the officers, agents, or other persons, who may receive moneys in advance from the War Department, shall render quarterly accounts to the accountant of the said Department, of their specie receipts and disbursements, and shall moreover make such other monthly summary statements thereof to the Secretary for the said Department, as he may prescribe. And the quarterly accounts of supplies, or of moneys rendered as aforesaid, shall be respectively settled by the superintendent general of military supplies, and by the accountant of the War Department, according to their respective authorities, within three months after the time when such accounts shall have respectively been rendered to them.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.

Be it enactad by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the following shall be the rules and articles by which the armies of the United States shall be governed.

Art. 1. Every officer, now in the army of the United States, shall, in six months from the passing of this act, and every officer who shall hereafter be appointed, shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, subscribe these rules and regulations. Officers to subscribe these rules.

Art. 2. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service; and all officers who shall behave indecently or irreverently, at any place of divine worship, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a general court martial, there to be publickly and severely reprimanded by the president; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person, so offending, shall, for his first offence, forfeit one-sixth of a dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined twenty-four hours; Misbehaviour at a place of worship.

and for every like offence, shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money, so forfeited, shall be applied by the captain or senior officer of the troop or company, to the use of the sick soldiers of the company or troop to which the offender belongs.

Profane oaths.

Art. 3. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall use any profane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article; and a commissioned officer shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, one dollar, to be applied as in the preceding article.

Chaplain absenting himself from his duties.

Art. 4. Every chaplain, commissioned in the army or armies of the United States, who shall absent himself from the duties assigned him, (excepting in cases of sickness or leave of absence,) shall, on conviction thereof before a court martial, be fined not exceeding one month's pay, besides the loss of his pay during his absence; or be discharged, as the said court martial shall judge proper.

Disrespectful words against the President, Congress, or state legislatures.

Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the chief magistrate or legislature of any of the United States, in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or

soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards his commanding officer, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court martial. Disrespect of commanding officer.

Art. 7. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or join, in any mutiny or sedition, in any troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted. Mutiny.

Art. 8. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by the sentence of a court martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of his offence. Knowledge of intended mutiny.

Art. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his of- Striking or disobeying superior officer.

fence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

These articles to be read to recruits.

Art. 10. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall enlist himself in the service of the United States, shall, at the time of his so enlisting, or within six days afterwards, have the articles for the government of the armies of the United States, read to him, and shall, by the officer who enlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was enlisted, be taken before the next justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, not being an officer of the army, or, where recourse cannot be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge advocate, and in his presence, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Which justice, magistrate, or judge advocate, is to give the officer a certificate, signifying that the man enlisted, did take the said oath or affirmation.

Oath of the recruit.

Discharge of non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

Art. 11. After a non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall have been duly enlisted and sworn,

he shall not be dismissed the service, without a discharge in writing; and no discharge granted to him shall be sufficient, which is not signed by a field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, or commanding officer, where no field officer of the regiment is present; and no discharge shall be given to a non-commissioned officer or soldier, before his term of service has expired, but by order of the President, the Secretary of War, the commanding officer of a department, or the sentence of a general court martial; nor shall a commissioned officer be discharged the service, but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a general court martial.

Discharge of officers.

Art. 12. Every colonel, or other officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, and actually quartered with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; and a captain, or other inferior officer, commanding a troop or company, or in any garrison, fort, or barrack, of the United States, (his field officer being absent,) may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, for a time not exceeding twenty days in six months, but not to more than two persons to be absent at the same time, excepting some extraordinary occasion should require it.

Furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

Certificate respecting those who are absent at time of muster.

Art. 13. At every muster, the commanding officer of each regiment, troop, or company, there present, shall give to the commissary of musters, or other officer who musters the said regiment, troop, or company, certificates, signed by himself, signifying how long such officers as shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence. In like manner, the commanding officer of every troop, or company, shall give certificates, signifying the reasons of the absence of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers; which reasons, and times of absence, shall be inserted in the muster rolls, opposite the name of the respective absent officers and soldiers. The certificates shall, together with the muster-rolls, be remitted by the commissary of musters, or other officer mustering, to the Department of War, as speedily as the distance of the place will admit.

False certificates respecting absentees.

Art. 14. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court martial, of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officer or private soldier, or relative to his or their pay, shall be cashiered.

False musters.

Art. 15. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary of musters, who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow the signing of muster-rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof, by two witnesses,

before a general court martial, be cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

Mustering officer accepting any thing by way of gratification.

Art. 16. Any commissary of musters, or other officer, who shall be convicted of having taken money, or other thing, by way of gratification, on mustering any regiment, troop, or company, or on signing muster-rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

Mustering any person not a soldier.

Art. 17. Any officer who shall presume to muster a person as a soldier, who is not a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

False returns.

Art. 18. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the Department of War, or to any of his superior officers, authorized to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop, or company, or garrison, under his command, or of the arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, on conviction thereof before a court martial, be cashiered.

Monthly returns to be made.

Art. 19. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop, or independent company, or garrison, of the United States, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit, through the proper channels, to the Department of War, an exact return of the

regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison, under his command, specifying the names of the officers then absent from their posts, with the reasons for, and the time of, their absence. And any officer who shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court martial.

Desertion.

Art. 20. All officers and soldiers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by sentence of a court martial shall be inflicted.

Absence without leave.

Art. 21. Any non commissioned officer or soldier who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop, company, or detachment, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court martial.

No person shall enlist without first obtaining a regular discharge.

Art. 22. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company, in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter,

immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall, by a court martial, be cashiered.

Art. 23. Any officer or soldier who shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial. Advising desertion.

Art. 24. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest; if a soldier, confined, and of asking pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer. Reproachful speeches.

Art. 25. No officer or soldier shall send a challenge to another officer or soldier, to fight a duel, or accept a challenge, if sent, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporeal punishment, at the discretion of a court martial. Duelling.

Art. 26. If any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, commanding a guard, shall knowingly or willingly suffer any person whatsoever, to go forth to fight a duel, he shall be punished as a challenger; and all seconds, promoters, and carriers of challenges, in order to duels, shall be deemed principals, and punished accordingly. And it shall be the duty of every officer command- Officers commanding guards, suffering persons to go forth to fight, and also seconds, to be deemed principals.

Commanding officer to arrest all persons intending to fight a duel.

ing an army, regiment, company, post, or detachment, who is knowing to a challenge being given or accepted, by any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, under his command, or has reason to believe the same to be the case, immediately to arrest and bring to trial such offenders.

All officers to part, and quell quarrels and disorders.

Art. 27. All officers, of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop, or company; and either to order officers into arrest, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of an inferior rank,) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

Officer or soldier upbraiding another for refusing to fight, to be punished as a challenger.

Art. 28. Any officer or soldier who shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and soldiers are hereby discharged from any disgrace, or opinion of disadvantage which might arise, from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the laws, and done their duty as good soldiers, who subject themselves to discipline.

Sutlers keeping open shops at improper times.

Art. 29. No sutler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals. or to keep their houses or shops open, for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the re-

veilles, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future sutling.

Sutlers to supply good articles, and at reasonable prices.

Art. 30. All officers, commanding in the field, forts, barracks, or garrisons, of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to sutle, shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions, or other articles, at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

Officers not to make, or suffer any exactions on sutlers, nor to be interested in the sale of any articles for the use of the soldiers.

Art. 31. No officer, commanding in any of the garrisons, forts, or barracks, of the United States, shall exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls, let out to sutlers, or connive at the like exactions in others; nor by his own authority, and for his private advantage, lay any duty or imposition upon, or be interested in, the sale of any victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life, brought into the garrison, fort, or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

Officers commanding shall keep good order, redress all abuses, grievances, and disorders.

Art. 32. Every officer, commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on the march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his power, redress all abuses or disorders, which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command; if, upon complaint made to him, of officers or soldiers beating, or otherwise ill treating any person; of disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kinds of riots, to the disquieting of the citizens of

the United States, he, the said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see justice done to the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as part of the offender's pay shall enable him or them, shall, upon proof thereof, be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a general court martial shall direct.

Officers or soldiers accused of crimes or of offences against citizens of the United States, to be delivered over upon application to civil magistrate.

Art. 33. When any commissioned officer or soldier shall be accused of a capital crime, or of having used violence, or committed any offence against the persons or property of any citizen of any of the United States, such as is punishable by the known laws of the land, the commanding officer, and officers of every regiment, troop, or company, to which the person or persons, so accused, shall belong, are hereby required, upon application duly made by, or in behalf of, the party or parties injured, to use their utmost endeavors to deliver over such accused person or persons, to the civil magistrate, and likewise to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending and securing the person or persons so accused, in order to bring him or them to trial. If any commanding officer or officers, shall wilfully neglect, or shall refuse, upon the application aforesaid, to deliver over such accused person or persons, to the civil magistrates, or to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice, in apprehending such person or persons, the officer or officers, so offending, shall be cashiered.

Art. 34. If any officer shall think himself wronged by his colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application being made to him, be refused redress, he may complain to the general commanding in the state or territory where such regiment shall be stationed, in order to obtain justice; who is hereby required to examine into the said complaint, and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of, and transmit, as soon as possible, to the Department of War, a true statement of such complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.

Complaints of officers thinking themselves wronged, to be examined into by commanding general.

Art. 35. If any inferior officer or soldier, shall think himself wronged by his captain, or other officer, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court martial, for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court martial, either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court martial. But if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear vexatious and groundless, the person, so appealing, shall be punished at the discretion of the said court martial.

Complaints of soldiers, thinking themselves wronged, to be examined into by regimental courts martial.

Art. 36. Any commissioned officer, storekeeper, or commissary, who shall be convicted at a general court martial, of having sold, without a proper order for that purpose, embezzled, misapplied, or wilfully, or through neglect, suffered any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or

Embezzlement, waste, or neglect of public property.

other military stores, belonging to the United States, to be spoiled or damaged, shall, at his own expense, make good the loss or damage, and shall, moreover, forfeit all his pay, and be dismissed from the service.

Neglect or waste of ammunition.

Art. 37. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall be convicted at a regimental court martial, of having sold, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition delivered out to him, to be employed in the service of the United States, shall be punished at the discretion of such court.

Sale, loss, or damage of horse, arms, clothing, or accoutrements.

Art. 38. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall be convicted before a court martial of having sold, lost, or spoiled, through neglect, his horse, arms, clothes, or accoutrements, shall undergo such weekly stoppages (not exceeding the half of his pay) as such court martial shall judge sufficient, for repairing the loss or damage; and shall suffer confinement, or such other corporeal punishment as his crime shall deserve.

Embezzlement or misapplication of public moneys.

Art. 39 Every officer who shall be convicted before a court martial, of having embezzled, or misapplied, any money with which he may have been entrusted, for the payment of the men under his command, or for enlisting men into the service, or for other purposes, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, and compelled to refund the money; if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to the ranks, be put under stoppages

until the money be made good, and suffer such corporeal punishment as such court martial shall direct.

Captains of companies accountable for the arms, &c. of their companies.

Art. 40. Every captain of a troop, or company, is charged with the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, or other warlike stores belonging to the troop or company under his command, which he is to be accountable for to his colonel, in case of their being lost, spoiled, or damaged, not by unavoidable accidents, or on actual service.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers found one mile from camp, without written permission.

Art. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing, from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court martial.

No officer or soldier to lie out of his quarters without leave.

Art. 42. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison, or camp, without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court martial.

Non commissioned officers and soldiers to retire to quarters at retreat beating.

Art. 43. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters or tent, at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

Officers or soldiers neglecting to appear on parade or exercise, or quitting the same without leave.

Art. 44. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall fail in repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade, of exercise, or other rendezvous, appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness, or some other evident

necessity; or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on the penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence by the sentence of a court martial.

Drunkenness on duty.

Art. 45. Any commissioned officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such corporeal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court martial.

Sleeping on post.

Art. 46. Any centinel who shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court martial.

Soldier hiring another to do his duty.

Art. 47. No soldier belonging to any regiment, troop, or company, shall hire another to do his duty for him, or be excused from duty, but in cases of sickness, disability, or leave of absence; and every such soldier found guilty of hiring his duty, as also the party so hired to do another's duty, shall be punished at the discretion of a regimental court martial.

Officers and non-commissioned officers, conniving at, or allowing, hiring of duty.

Art. 48. And every non-commissioned officer, conniving at such hiring of duty aforesaid, shall be reduced; and every commissioned officer, knowing and allowing such ill practices in the ser-

vice, shall be punished by the judgment of a general court martial.

Officers occasioning false alarms.

Art. 49. Any officer belonging to the service of the United States, who, by discharging of fire arms, drawing of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms, in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Officer or soldier quitting his ground or platoon, without leave.

Art. 50. Any officer or soldier who shall, without urgent necessity, or without the leave of his superior officer, quit his guard, platoon, or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court martial.

Violence to persons bringing provisions or other necessaries into camp.

Art. 51. No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison, or quarters, of the forces of the United States, employed in any parts out of the said states, upon pain of death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall direct.

Misbehaviour before the enemy.

Art. 52. Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, runaway, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard, which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like; or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage; every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as

shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Giving watch word to persons not entitled thereto, or giving parole or watch word, different from the one received.

Art. 53. Any person, belonging to the armies of the United States, who shall make known the watch word to any person who is not entitled to receive it, according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watch word different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Officers and soldiers to behave orderly; not to commit waste in inclosures, or injure property of inhabitants of the United States.

Art. 54. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters, and on their march; and whosoever shall commit any waste, or spoil, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish-ponds, houses, or gardens, cornfields, enclosures of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatsoever, belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then commander in chief, of the armies of the said states, shall (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court martial.

Forcing safe guard.

Art. 55. Whosoever, belonging to the armies of the United States, employed in foreign parts, shall force a safe guard, shall suffer death.

Relieving or harboring an enemy.

Art. 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suf-

fer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial.

Holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy.

Art. 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial.

Public stores taken from the enemy, to be secured for the United States.

Art. 58. All public stores, taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage, or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States; for the neglect of which, the commanding officer is to be answerable.

Compelling a commanding officer to give up to the enemy.

Art. 59. If any commander of any garrison, fortress, or post, shall be compelled, by the officers and soldiers under his command, to give up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court martial.

Sutlers and retainers to the camp, subject to orders.

Art. 60. All sutlers and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving with the armies of the United States, in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

Brevets and former commissions.

Art. 61. Officers having brevets, or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, may take place in courts mar-

tial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets, or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop, or company, to which such officers belong, they shall do duty, and take rank, both in courts martial and on detachments, which shall be composed only of their own corps, according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

Different corps on duty together, the officer highest in rank to command.

Art. 62. If upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join, or do duty together, the officer highest in rank, of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, there on duty, or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case.

Engineers—their privileges and duties.

Art. 63. The functions of the engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they are not to assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by the special order of the President of the United States; but they are to receive every mark of respect, to which their rank in the army may entitle them respectively, and are liable to be tranferred, at the discretion of the President, from one corps to another, regard being paid to rank.

Art. 64. General courts martial may consist of any number of commissioned officers, from five to thirteen inclusively; but they shall not consist of less than thirteen, where that number can be convened without manifest injury to the service. General courts martial.

Art. 65. Any general officer commanding an army, or colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts martial whenever necessary. But no sentence of a court martial shall be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being, neither shall any sentence of a general court martial, in time of peace, extending to the loss of life, or the dismission of a commissioned officer, or which shall, either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the United States, for his confirmation or disapproval, and orders in the case. All other sentences may be confirmed and executed by the officer ordering the court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be. General courts martial.

Art. 66. Every officer commanding a regiment or corps, may appoint, for his own regiment or corps, courts martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, for the trial and punishment of of- Regimental courts martial.

fences, not capital, and decide upon their sentences. For the same purpose, all officers commanding any of the garrisons, forts, barracks, or other places, where the troops consist of different corps, may assemble courts martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, and decide upon their sentences.

Powers of regimental courts martial.

Art. 67. No garrison or regimental court martial shall have the power to try capital cases, or commissioned officers, neither shall they inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison, nor put to hard labor, any non-commissioned officer or soldier, for a longer time than one month.

Marine officers may be associated with the army on courts martial.

Art. 68. Whenever it may be found convenient and necessary to the public service, the officers of the marines shall be associated with the officers of the land forces, for the purpose of holding courts martial and trying offenders belonging to either; and in such cases, the orders of the senior officer, of either corps, who may be present, and duly authorized, shall be received and obeyed.

Duties of judge advocates.

Art. 69. The judge advocate, or some person deputed by him, or by the general, or officer commanding the army, detachment, or garrison, shall prosecute in the name of the United States, but shall so far consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the said prisoner shall have made his plea, as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to crimi-

nate himself; and administer to each member of the court, before they proceed upon any trial, the following oath, which shall also be taken by all members of the regimental and garrison courts martial.

Oath of the members of a court martial.

"You, A B, do swear, that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, according to the provisions of "An act establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," without partiality, favor, or affection; and if any doubt shall arise, not explained by said articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; and you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the proper authority; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God."

And as soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following words:

Oath of judge advocate.

"You, A B, do swear, that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in due course of law; nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority, until it shall be duly disclosed by the same. So help you God."

Prisoner refusing to plead.

Art. 70. When a prisoner, arraigned before a general court martial, shall, from obstinacy and deliberate design, stand mute, or answer foreign to the purpose, the court may proceed to trial and judgment, as if the prisoner had regularly pleaded not guilty.

Challenge to a member.

Art. 71. When a member shall be challenged by a prisoner, he must state his cause of challenge, of which the court shall, after due deliberation, determine the relevancy or validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time, shall be received by the court.

Members to behave with decency, and in giving votes to begin with the youngest.

Art. 72. All the members of a court martial are to behave with decency and calmness; and in giving their votes, are to begin with the youngest in commission.

Art. 73. All persons who give evidence before a court martial, are to be examined on oath or affirmation, in the following form:

Oath of a witness.

"You swear, or affirm, (as the case may be) the evidence you shall give in the cause now in

hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

Deposition of witnesses.

Art. 74. On the trials of cases not capital, before courts martial, the deposition of witnesses, not in the line or staff of the army, may be taken before some justice of the peace, and read in evidence; provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at the taking the same, or are duly notified thereof.

Officers not to be tried, but by general court martial: proceedings not to be carried on, except between 8, A. M. and 3, P. M.

Art. 75. No officer shall be tried, but by a general court martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank, if it can be avoided. Nor shall any proceedings or trials be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning, and three in the afternoon, excepting in cases which, in the opinion of the officer appointing the court martial, require immediate example.

No person shall use menacing words or gestures, or disturb a court martial.

Art. 76. No person whatsoever shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures, in presence of a court martial, or shall cause any disorder or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished, at the discretion of the said court martial.

Arrests of officers.

Art. 77. Whenever any officer shall be charged with a crime, he shall be arrested and confined in his barracks, quarters, or tent, and deprived of his sword, by the commanding officer. And any officer who shall leave his confinement before

he shall be set at liberty by his commanding officer, or by a superior officer, shall be cashiered.

Arrest or confinement of non-commissioned officers or soldiers.

Art. 78. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, charged with crimes, shall be confined until tried by a court martial, or released by proper authority.

Persons in arrest, not to be kept in confinement more than 8 days.

Art. 79. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest, shall continue in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court martial can be assembled.

Officer of a guard or provost martial to receive and keep prisoners.

Art. 80. No officer commanding a guard, or provost martial, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer belonging to the forces of the United States; provided the officer committing shall, at the same time, deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

Prisoners not to be released without proper authority.

Art. 81. No officer commanding a guard or provost martial, shall presume to release any person committed to his charge, without proper authority for so doing, nor shall he suffer any person to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it by the sentence of a court martial.

Names of prisoners to be reported to the commanding officer.

Art. 82. Every officer or provost martial, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, shall, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, make report in writing, to the commanding offi-

cer, of their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty of being punished for disobedience or neglect, at the discretion of a court martial.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Art. 83. Any commissioned officer, convicted before a general court martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, shall be dismissed the service.

Suspension.

Art. 84. In cases where a court martial may think it proper to sentence a commissioned officer to be suspended from command, they shall have power also to suspend his pay and emoluments for the same time, according to the nature and heniousness of the offence.

The name and crime of officers, cashiered for cowardice or frauds, to be published in the newspapers.

Art. 85. In all cases where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice or fraud, it shall be added in the sentence, that the crime, name, and place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent, be published in the newspapers, in and about the camp, and of the particular state from which the offender came, or where he usually resides, after which it shall be deemed scandalous for an officer to associate with him.

Cases where there is not a sufficient number of officers to form a general court martial.

Art. 86. The commanding officer of any post or detachment, in which there shall not be a number of officers adequate to form a general court martial, shall, in cases which require the cognizance of such a court, report to the commanding officer of the department, who shall order a court

to be assembled at the nearest post or detachment, and the party accused, with necessary witnesses, to be transported to the place where the said court shall be assembled.

Sentences of death, to have the concurrence of two-thirds of the members.

Art. 87. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; *nor shall more than fifty lashes be inflicted on any offender, at the discretion of a court martial;** and no officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, or follower of the army, shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

No person to be tried a second time for the same offence.

No person to be tried for offence committed more than two years.

Art. 88. No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court martial for any offence which shall appear to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless the person, by reason of having absented himself, or some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

Officers authorized to order a court martial, may pardon, mitigate, or suspend, its sentences.

Art. 89. Every officer authorized to order a general court martial, shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, except the sentence of death, or of cashiering an officer; which, in the cases where he has authority

* Punishment by stripes or lashes abolished. See section 7, act of May 16, 1812, page 83.

(by article 65) to carry them into execution, he may suspend, until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be known; which suspension, together with copies of the proceedings of the court martial, the said officer shall immediately transmit to the President for his determination. And the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment or garrison, where any regimental or garrison court martial shall be held, may pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court to be inflicted.

Judge advocates of general courts martial, to transmit proceedings and sentences to the Secretary of War.

Art. 90. Every judge advocate, or persons officiating as such, at any general court martial, shall transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place can admit, the original proceedings and sentence of such court martial, to the Secretary of War; which said original proceedings and sentence shall be carefully kept and preserved in the office of said Secretary, to the end that the persons entitled thereto may be enabled, upon application to the said office, to obtain copies thereof.

Party tried, entitled to a copy of the proceedings.

The party tried by any general court martial, shall, upon demand thereof, made by himself, or by any person or persons in his behalf, be entitled to a copy of the sentence and proceedings of such court martial.

Courts of inquiry.

Art. 91. In cases where the general or commanding officer may order a court of inquiry to

examine into the nature of any transaction, accusation, or imputation, against any officer or soldier, the said court shall consist of one or more officers, not exceeding three, and a judge advocate, or other suitable person, as a recorder, to reduce the proceedings and evidence to writing, all of whom shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty. This court shall have the same power to summon witnesses as a court martial, and to examine them on oath. But they shall not give their opinion on the merits of the case, excepting they shall be thereto specially required. The parties accused shall also be permitted to cross-examine and interrogate the witnesses, so as to investigate fully the circumstances in question.

Courts of inquiry.

Art. 92. The proceedings of a court of inquiry, must be authenticated by the signature of the recorder and the president, and delivered to the commanding officer, and the said proceedings may be admitted as evidence by a court martial, in cases not capital, or extending to the dismission of an officer, provided that the circumstances are such, that oral testimony cannot be obtained.

Prohibited, unless directed by the President, or demanded by the accused.

But as courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction to military merit, in the hands of weak and envious commandants, they are

hereby prohibited, unless directed by the President of the United States, or demanded by the accused.

Art. 93. The judge advocate, or recorder, shall administer to the members the following oath:

Oath of members of court of inquiry.

"You shall well and truly examine and inquire according to your evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice, or hope of reward. So help you God."

After which the president shall administer to the judge advocate, or recorder, the following oath:

Oath of the recorder.

"You, A B, do swear, that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court, and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God."

Oath of witness.

The witnesses shall take the same oath as witnesses sworn before a court martial.

An inventory of the effects of any officer who shall die, to be made and transmitted to the War Office.

Art. 94. When any commissioned officer shall die or be killed in the service of the United States, the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, or in any post or garrison, the second officer in command, or the assistant military agent, shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage, then in camp or quarters, and shall make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the De-

partment of War, to the end, that his executors or administrators may receive the same.

An inventory of the effects of any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall die, to be made and transmitted to the War Office.

Art. 95. When any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall die or be killed in the service of the United States, the then commanding officer of the troop or company, shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of what effects he died possessed of, above his arms and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the Department of War; which said effects are to be accounted for, and paid to the representatives of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier. And in case any of the officers, so authorized to take care of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers, should, before they have accounted to their representatives for the same, have occasion to leave the regiment or post, by preferment, or otherwise, they shall, before they be permitted to quit the same, deposite in the hands of the commanding officer, or of the assistant military agent, all the effects of such deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to, their respective representatives.

All persons whatever in the artillery or engineers, subject to these rules and articles.

Art. 96. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire, in the service of the artillery or corps of engineers of the United States, shall be governed by the aforesaid rules and articles,

and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the other troops in the service of the United States.

Art. 97. The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether militia or others, being mustered and in pay of the United States, shall, at all times, and in all places, when joined, or acting in conjunction, with the regular forces of the United States, be governed by these rules and articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces; save, only, that such courts martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers.

Militia, and others, in pay of the United States, subject to these rules and articles—but to be tried by militia officers.

Art. 98. All officers, serving by commission from the authority of any particular state, shall, on all detachments, courts martial, or other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, take rank, next after all officers of the like grade in said regular forces, notwithstanding the commissions of such militia or state officers may be elder than the commissions of the officers of the regular forces of the United States.

Militia officers to take rank next after all officers of the same grade in the army.

Art. 99. All crimes, not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the

Crimes, not capital, and all disorders and neglects, tho' not herein mentioned, to be taken cognizance of.

foregoing articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

President to prescribe the uniform.

Art. 100. The President of the United States shall have power to prescribe the uniform of the army.

These articles to be read every six months.

Art. 101. The foregoing articles are to be read and published once in every six months, to every garrison, regiment, troop, or company, mustered or to be mustered in the service of the United States, and are to be duly observed and obeyed, by all officers and soldiers who are, or shall be, in said service.

Persons, not citizens, lurking as spies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in time of war, all persons not citizens of, or owing allegiance to, the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court martial.

Repealing clause.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the rules and regulations, by which the armies of the United States have heretofore been governed, and the resolves of congress thereunto annexed, and respecting the same, shall henceforth be void and of no effect, except so far as may relate to any

transactions under them, prior to the promulgation of this act, at the several posts and garrisons respectively, occupied by any part of the army of the United States. [*Approved, April* 10, 1806.]

Extract from an act passed 16*th May*, 1812.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That so much of the "Act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," as authorizes the infliction of corporeal punishment, by stripes or lashes, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Punishment by stripes or lashes abolished.

ARMY REGULATIONS,

Revised, conformably to the act of 24th April, 1816.

War Office, September, 1816.

RANK OF REGIMENTS.

1st. The light artillery.
2d. *The light dragoons.*
3d. The foot artillery.

4th. The infantry.
5th. The riflemen.
} According to the numbers of the regiments respectively

6th. The volunteers in the service of the United States; and
7th. The militia drafts.
} According to the numbers given to them respectively by the general commanding.

This regulation is confined to parades. On all other occasions, regiments will be drawn up in the way which shall be directed by the general, or other commanding officer.

RANK OF OFFICERS.

In all cases in which command shall not have been specially given, the eldest officer, whether of artillery, infantry, or riflemen, will command.

Where a controversy concerning rank shall arise, from the sameness of date in commissions, it shall be determined by reference to former commissions in the regular service.

Brevet rank gives no command, except on detachments; nor will persons having such rank only, be included in the roster of officers for any duty, other than that performed by detachments, and to which they shall be specially assigned.

Where officers of different regiments of infantry, or other corps, meet as members of the same court martial, brevet rank

will be exercised; and the same rule will apply to officers on detachment (conformably to the 61st article of the rules and articles of war) which extends to temporary service only, and not to the regular command of departments, permanent posts, and garrisons; but brevet command may be exercised therein by the assignment of the commanding general, upon special and temporary occasions.

In all cases where officers are retained in service, with lower commissions in the line, than those holden during the late war, former commissions can only be exercised under the foregoing regulation. Commissions in the general staff confer no rank to officers of the line, when they cease to exercise staff duties, by virtue of such commissions.

There is no precedence between staff departments. The officers assigned to these, will take rank from the brevets they hold.

Officers of the regular army, of the same grade with those of the volunteers and militia, have precedence of these, whatever may be the dates of their respective commissions.

Principles governing the decision of rank.

1st. Rank in actual service, when appointed.

2d. Former rank and service in the army, or marine corps, of the United States.

3d. Lottery—among such as have not before been in the military service of the United States.

When controversies arise, on the interpretation and application of the rules and regulations for the government of the army, in relation to rank, the commanding officer of the division or department where such controversy may occur, is authorized and directed to institute a court of inquiry, or board of officers, whose duty it shall be to examine and report opinions on the cases respectively coming before them; which opinions will be transmitted to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, for the approval of the War Department.

RULES WITH REGARD TO PROMOTION AND TRANSFER.

1. Original vacancies will be supplied by selection; accidental vacancies by seniority, excepting in extraordinary cases.

2. Promotions to the rank of captain, will be made regimentally; to that of field appointments, by line; the light artillery, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, being kept always distinct.

3. No officer will be entitled to the pay, rations, or emoluments annexed to any office, until he shall have notice of his appointment thereto from the War Department; or from a general officer, with respect to appointments in the gift of generals.

When an officer is officially advised of promotion, he may receive the difference of pay and emoluments from the date of his promotion.

The transfer of officers will only be made by the War Department, in general orders, on the mutual application of officers, and in no case will an officer of any regiment or corps be put into another, where the transfer would prejudice the rank of any officer in such regiment or corps.

RANK BETWEEN ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Commodores of squadrons, being captains, ...	Brigadier generals.
Captains, ...	Colonels.
Masters commandants, . . .	Majors.
Lieutenants, ...	Captains.

The rank and precedence of sea officers, as above stated, will take place according to the seniority of their respective commissions. Captains, not having an actual command as commodores, will rank only as colonels; and if commanding a vessel of inferior class than that to which they are by law entitled, will rank only as majors, unless the combined force, under the command of any such captain, shall equal that to which a captain in the navy is entitled, in which case he shall rank as a colonel.

This arrangement is not to give any pretence to land officers to command any part of the naval force of the United States,

nor to sea officers to command any part of the army of the United States; nor shall either have a right to demand the compliments due to their respective rank. Commodores of the flotilla service will have the rank of colonels only.

COMPLIMENTS TO BE PAID BY THE TROOPS.

The highest military honors are payable to the President and Vice President of the United States, whether in uniform or not.

To the Secretary of War, to major generals commanding districts, or corps of the army, and to governors of states, when in uniform, the same honors will be paid, with this exception, that to them the standards of the cavalry will not be dropped in saluting.

All other major generals are entitled to three ruffles of the drum, with presented arms, and to the dropping of all colors other than the standards.

Brigadier generals commanding districts, or corps of the army, are entitled to the honors payable to major generals not commanding in chief.

All other brigadiers are entitled to two ruffles of the drum and presented arms.

To colonels, the guards of their own regiments turn out and present their arms, once a day; after which, thay only turn out with ordered arms.

To lieutenant colonels and majors, their own guards turn out with ordered arms, once a day.

When a lieutenant colonel or major shall command a regiment, their own quarter guards pay them the compliments due to a colonel.

When a general, or other officer, entitled to a salute, shall pass in the rear of a guard, it will not face about, but stand with shouldered arms.

When a general, or other officer, entitled to a salute, shall pass guards while in the act of relieving, both guards will salute, taking the word of command from the senior officer of the two.

Military compliments are to be paid to officers of the navy, when in uniform, agreeably to their relative rank.

All guards are to be under arms when an armed party approaches their posts, and to parties commanded by a commissioned officer, they will present arms and beat a march, and the officers will salute.

The colors of a regiment, passing any guard, will be saluted, the drums of the regiment saluting in turn.

When two regiments meet on a march, the regiment of inferior rank will halt, form, and salute the other, which proceeds on its march, with swords drawn, bayonets fixed, trumpets sounding, drums beating, and colors flying, until it shall have cleared the front of the latter regiment.

All regiments, marching with standards or colors, have claim to the compliments of any regiment they may meet on their march, not having standards or colors, without regard to the rank of the particular corps.

SALUTES.

The national salute shall be conformable to the number of states composing the Union.

A national salute shall be fired on a visit to the post from the President of the United States.

Fifteen guns shall be fired on a visit from the Vice President, the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, a major general of the army; and thirteen guns on that of a brigadier general, when commanding a district No other persons shall be entitled to salutes, and no salutes will be fired to any person, but on his arrival.

No salutes shall be fired to foreign ships or vessels of war, but in return, and in every case their salute shall be returned gun for gun, notice being given

No salutes shall be fired to public armed vessels of the United States, under the rate of a frigate, and to these only in return, gun for gun, notice being given.

At one o'clock, on the fourth day of July, of each year, a national salute will be fired from all the military posts and forts in the United States. Salutes shall not be fired from guns of higher caliber than twelve pounders.

The general orders of the Executive, and the military correspondence of the War Department, relative to details of service, will be through the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office; and all communications connected with army detail, the recruiting service, reports, returns, courts martial, rank of officers, furloughs, discharges, and the redress of grievances, will be made to the Department in the same way.

DUTIES OF ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

These will be divided under the following heads, viz:

Distribution of orders:

Details of service:

Instruction of the troops in the manuel exercise, and the evolutions and arrangement of them when brought into action; and

Direction of the military correspondence.

1. *Distribution of orders.*

The general orders of the day, having been received from the commanding general, the adjutant general, or his assistant, will carry them to the office of distribution, where they will be recorded, in a book kept for that purpose, whence, at an hour which shall have been previously assigned, they will be transcribed by the aids-de-camp of general officers, by the adjutants of all separate corps, by a deputy or assistant deputy quarter-master general, by a surgeon's mate, detailed for that duty by the senior surgeon, and some commissioned officer from each corps of engineers; and when so transcribed, they will be carried, without delay, to the corps to which these officers respectively belong, and be there promulgated, under the orders of the officers commanding the corps, and become to them a rule of conduct.

2. *Details of service.*

These shall be made agreeably to prescribed rules and the usage of war.

All corps will furnish, according to their strength... ..the longest off duty, the first on duty. When it may be found practicable, the troops are to act by companies, battalions, or regiments.

Return detachments will not be excused from duty more than two days.

Seniority of corps, with respect to troops, and priority of rank, with respect to officers, will entitle to precedence for command; subject to deviations under the orders of the commanding general.

In details the following gradations will govern:

1. Reconnoitring parties, and corps of observation.
2. Foraging before the enemy.
3. Detachments and outposts.
4. Guards of trenches.
5. Van guards in approaching an enemy.
6. Rear guards in retiring from an enemy.
7. General courts martial.
8. Guard of the general commanding in chief.
9. Camp or garrison guards
10. Other guards mounted from the grand parade.
11. Guards of general officers and the staff, according to rank.
12. Pickets.
13. General fatigues.
14. Police.

In the routine of duty, the law of detail will always give it to the officer longest off duty, and when two have been credited with the same grade of service, on the same day, reference to the former tour on the roster, will determine the detail.

Should a tour of service of higher grade occur to an officer, while on any subordinate duty, he shall be relieved, and the tour on which he is, be passed to his credit.

If an officer's tour for general court martial, picket, or fatigue occur, while he is on any other duty from the grand parade, he shall not be relieved, but stand for the next tour.

3. *Instruction of the troops.*

This shall be governed by circumstances, as to time, place, and frequency; of which the commanding general will judge. The mode of infantry discipline, adopted by regulation of the War Department will be observed.

4. *Military Correspondence.*

Reports of services performed, and demands for courts of inquiry, or courts martial, will be made through the adjutant general of division or department. All returns, intended to exhibit the strength of corps, made agreeably to the 19th article of war, and accounting for the absent non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates; reports of the hospital and of the quartermaster's departments; and of ordnance and of ordnance stores, attached to the army, will also be addressed to the adjutant general of division, of which he will make out a general return, agreeably to the forms prescribed, to be transmitted monthly to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, for the information of the War Department. These returns will exhibit regiments and detachments of regiments and corps, separately; by number, if regiments, and by name, if corps, and also the strength of each post and garrison within the division.

Returns of ordnance and ordnance stores, will be made agreeably to forms furnished by the colonel of ordnance.

Departures from forms, and inattention to regulations, will be regarded and punished as acts of positive disobedience.

The original proceedings of all general courts martial, ordered by the War Department, will be transmitted to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, by the judge advocate of the court. Whenever a court martial is appointed by a general or other officer commanding an army or district, the judge advocate will lay before the officer ordering the same, the whole proceedings of the court; and it is made the duty of the adjutant general, or officer doing

that duty, to transmit all such original proceedings to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, as soon as practicable, with a copy of the order of confirmation or disapproval. On application (for that purpose,) a suitable non-commissioned officer or private will be detailed as a clerk to the judge advocate of any general court martial.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS GENERAL.

These will be divided under the following heads, viz:

Mustering and inspecting troops of the line, and militia detachments serving with them.

Selecting places of encampment, and posting guards.

Superintending the police of the camp, and of the march.

Inspecting parades; and

Making half-yearly confidential reports to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, for the information of the War Department, of the state of the army, division, or detachment, to which they belong.

1. *Mustering and inspecting the troops of the line, and militia detachments.*

Troops of all descriptions shall be mustered once in two months, for payment, nor shall any payment be made but upon muster-rolls, signed by an inspector general, or his assistant, or in the absence of these, by some officer of the army of the United States, especially assigned to this duty by the general or other officer, commanding the department in which the said troops, so mustered, shall be.

Two muster rolls of each company, or detachment of a company, are to be furnished to the paymaster; and none except the semi-annual muster rolls, to be made on the 30th of June, and 31st of December, in each year, showing all casualties which have occurred within the time for which the muster is made, will be forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

An officer of each regiment, station, garrison, or post, will be designated in department orders, to muster the men, and sign the rolls at the regular periods, when no inspector is present for that purpose. A copy of the order, designating the time for such musters, will be furnished to the regimental and battalion paymasters, assigned to pay the troops.

Whenever a muster shall be made of any company, or detachment of a company, of the regular army, for the purpose of pay (which musters are directed to take place every two months, and which shall show the place and date of muster) an inspection will at the same time be made of such company or detachment, and a return, agreeably to the form prescribed, will be transmitted, to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

Inspections of the troops are of two kinds—stated and occasional. The former shall take place monthly, and (when practicable) on the last day of each month; the latter as often as the general, or other officer, commanding the department may think proper. The general object of both, shall be, to ascertain the exact state of the arms, equipments, and clothing, and of every other circumstance tending to show the actual condition of the troops so inspected.

All horses belonging to the public, will also be subjects of inspection; those unfit for service, will be branded in the presence of the inspecting officer, with the letter C, and immediately transferred to the quartermastr general's department, for public sale; nor shall any horse, so branded, be thereafter accepted by any inspecting officer. Returns of cast horses will be made quarterly.

2. *Superintending the police of the camp and of the march.*

It will be the duty of this department, to designate all guards for the security and good order of the camp; to take charge of all prisoners made by these, or otherwise; to examine and report the several cases to the commanding general; and to take his orders in relation to their future disposal; to inspect the state of tents, barracks, and hospitals; to punish any want of care or

cleanliness therein; to regulate all sutlers and markets, within any camp, cantonment, or garrison; and to inspect and enforce the order of march, and to punish all infractions of it.

3. *Inspecting parades.*

The troops detailed from each regiment, for the service of the day, will be brought to the parade ground of the brigade, under the command of the senior officer present, and on duty; these detachments will there be embodied and marched to the ground of division parade, accompanied by the adjutant of the day, under command of the senior officer; the whole will then be marched as aforesaid, to the ground of general parade, where they will be received by an inspector, or assistant inspector general, reviewed and detached for the service of the day.

4. *Selecting places for encampment, and posting guards.*

This duty shall be performed under the directions of the commanding general; and the inspector, in performing it, shall call to his aid an officer from each corps of engineers.

5. *Making half-yearly confidential reports for the War Department.*

These reports will relate to the conduct of corps, and to that of individuals composing them. They shall be submitted to the general of division, and shall receive from him his remarks, in writing, before they are transmitted to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. They shall specify—

1st. The progress made by each corps or regiment in military discipline, in general, and particularly, in a knowledge of the evolutions prescribed for the practice of the troops; in habits of obedience, and of attention to personal appearance, adhering to the prescribed uniform, and to the rules of interior economy.

2d. Whether the field and company officers respectively know their duty, and are able and willing to perform it? whether the subalterns are severally sober, active, and industrious, careful to acquire knowledge, and to communicate it to the

non-commissioned officers and privates? whether the adjutant, quartermaster, and paymaster, are competent to the duties assigned to them? whether the regimental books are kept with accuracy and regularity? and whether the non-commissioned officers perform their duty with promptitude and effect?

3d. Whether the meat and bread furnished by contract, are of good quality? and whether these and other articles, composing the ration, are regularly issued?

4th. Whether the forage be good, and of sufficient quantity?

5th. Whether the hospital supplies and regulations be sufficient, and regularly dispensed, in the one case, and observed in the other?

6th. Whether there has been any irregularity in the proceedings of courts martial, or in the execution of sentences pronounced by them? and

7th. The state of the ordnance and ordnance stores generally; whether the quantity of ammunition in store is sufficient, and well secured, and whether the ordnance department, the arms and equidments are in proper order?

On each of these heads there will be a special report, and in what may be said on the second, all possible frankness is expected. One motive the more to this, will be found in the solemn declaration of the government; that, while it shall be its invariable practice to distinguish and to reward merit, of every description, and in every grade, all pretentions, not having that foundation, however propped and patronised by names, will be utterly disregarded.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The functions of the engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they are not to assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by special authority through the War Department; and when so arranged, to other duties, either on detachment or otherwise, they will have precedence according to their commissions; which, at all times, entitle them to every mark of military respect.

Whenever an officer of engineers is sent to any military department, fortress, garrison, or post, a duplicate of his orders will be sent to the commanding officer, by the Adjutant and Inspector General, when the order is given by the War Department, and by the chief of engineers when the order is given by, or through him. On his arrival, the engineer shall communicate his orders, and will receive the necessary facilities for the accomplishment of the same, from the commanding officer. While so on duty, without being specially put under the direction of the commanding officer, the senior engineer present will be furnished with copies of all orders and regulations of the command, relative to etiquette and police, and will be regularly served with the countersign of the post, or garrison, when quartered within the chain of sentinels. When leaving the limits of the department, or command, under orders, the engineer will report the same to the commandant.

DUTIES OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

To make such surveys, and exhibit such delineation of these, as the commanding general shall direct; to make plans of all military positions, (which the army may occupy,) and of their respective vicinities, indicating the various roads, rivers, creeks, ravines, hills, woods, and villages, to be found therein; to accompany all reconnoitring parties, sent out to obtain intelligence of the movements of the enemy, or of his positions, &c. to make sketches of their route, accompanied by written notices of every thing worthy of observation thereon; to keep a journal of every day's movement, when the army is in march, noticing the varieties of ground, of buildings, of culture, and the distances and state of the roads, between given points, throughout the march of the day; and, lastly, to exhibit the relative positions of the contending armies, on fields of battle, and the dispositions made, whether for attack or defence.

It shall be the duty of this department to provide—

1. For the quartering and transporting of troops.

2. For transporting all military stores, camp equipage, and artillery.

3. For opening and repairing roads, and constructing and repairing bridges, which may be necessary to the movement of the army, or of any detachment thereof.

4. It shall be the further duty of this department to receive from the departments of purchase and of ordnance, all clothing, camp equipage, arms, ammunition, and ordnance; to transport the same to the place of destination, and there to make distribution thereof, agreeably to the direction given to the articles by the commissary general of purchases, and to the orders of the general commanding the district to which they are destined.

Quartermasters, in the intermediate districts, between the places of receipt and delivery, will be held responsible for the safe and prompt transportation of all articles through their respective districts.

Articles for conveyance by this department, shall be transported in bulk, as much as possible, and with each quantity of stores conveyed, the quartermaster at the post from which it is sent shall furnish a conductor, who shall have charge of it, and for whose conduct, in the safe keeping and delivery thereof, the quartermaster shall be responsible.

5. It shall be the duty of the department to provide all forage and fuel for the use of the troops, and have the same transported and issued agreeably to regulations

6 To provide good and sufficient storehouses, for provisions deposited under contract, between individuals and the government, and to appoint storekeepers (for the custody of the said provisions, or other articles, the property of the public, which may be placed there) who shall give security for their safe keeping and delivery, under the orders of the commanding general of the district, or of the quartermaster general; and to find means

of transporting the same, when so required by the engagements of the government.

7. To make returns, half-yearly, to the Secretary of War, of all horses and draft oxen, or horses and oxen on hire, in public service, showing their number, employment, and condition; and a similar return of all other articles, the property of the public, of which the department may be possessed.

8. To make and transmit to the Secretary of War, monthly summary statements of the accounts of the department, and quarterly accounts thereof, agreeably to the forms which shall be prescribed, to the accountant of the War Department, and the superintendent of military supplies.

9. All moneys drawn for the use of the department, within any military district; shall be drawn and accounted for by the senior officer of the department within such district.

No purchases, on public account, will be made by the quartermaster's department, but of the following articles:

1st. Of forage.

2d. Of fuel.

3d. Straw for soldiers' bedding.

4th. Articles of stationery.

5th. Dragoon and artillery horses; and horses, oxen, wagons, and carts, for the transportation of baggage; boats for the same; and

6th. Boards, planks, nails, and other materials, for constructing and repairing barracks, hospitals, and bridges.

In all cases in which gun carriages and artillery wagons may want repair, in the field, the senior officer of artillery is to see the necessary repairs done, and for the expense of these, will make his draft on the quartermaster general's department.

When any building, occupied by troops as a barrack, shall have been left by them in a filthy state, or shall have suffered injury by them, the quartermaster of the post or of the party succeeding to them, shall, in the one case, have the quarters cleansed, and in the other, repaired; and the expense of so doing, shall be deducted from the pay of the officers command-

ing the party which immediately preceded in the occupation of the buildings so cleansed and repaired; where this shall not have been done, the last occupyer shall be considered responsible. Where private lands and buildings are occupied by the troops of the United States, a reasonable compensation shall be made to the proprietor by the quartermaster of the district or post: and when the rate of compensation cannot be satisfactorily agreed on, discreet and disinterested persons shall be appointed, by the quartermaster and proprietor, to appraise the rent, which will be settled by the quartermaster, and the damage repaired, as before provided.

"Every officer of the army, whose duty requires him to be on horseback, in time of action, and whose horse shall be killed in battle, shall be allowed a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, on making satisfactory proof of the loss and value of the horse so killed; the proof required shall be by affidavit of the quartermaster of the corps to which the owner may belong, or of two other credible witnesses."

The quartermaster's department will adjust and settle all claims conformably to the above provisions.

Annual estimates.

It shall be the duty of this department, to make out and transmit to the War Department, on or before the first day of November, in each year, annual estimates of the forage, fuel, straw for bedding, articles of stationery, dragoon and artillery horses, oxen, wagons, and carts, for transportation of baggage, &c. and of all other articles, the furnishing of which appertains to the said department.

Regulations which will govern in the allowance of quarters, fuel, forage, servants, stationery, and the transportation of baggage to officers, and fuel and bedding to troops.

1. *Of quarters and fuel.*

Quarters.	*Monthly allowance of wood to officers.*	
	From May 1, to Oct. 31	From Nov 1 to April 30.
	Cords.	*Cords.*
To a major general, three rooms and a kitchen - - - - - - - - -	1	6
To a brigadier general, two rooms and a kitchen - - - - - - - - -	1	4½
To a colonel and every other officer, having the rank of field officer, one room and a kitchen - - -	1	3
To each captain, judge advocate, chaplain, hospital surgeon, regimental surgeon, post surgeon, regimental and battalion paymaster, and to two hospital surgeons' mates, or two regimental surgeons' mates, one room - - - - - -	½	1½
To the commanding officer of a department or separate post, and to the principal officer of each branch of the division staff, one room as an office - - - - - - - - -		2
For all other commissioned officers, one room to every two officers - -	½	1½
To each mess of six or more officers, one room as a kitchen - - - -	½	1
At posts where there are less than six officers, fuel for a kitchen shall be allowed.		

The senior officer shall, in every instance, have the choice of quarters.

At all posts, garrisons, or cantonments, north of the 40th degree of latitude, the allowance of fuel may be increased one-fourth, during the months of December, January, and February.

No compensation in money to be made for allowances of fuel or of quarters; and no fuel to be drawn but within the month for which it is due.

No fuel furnished for the use of a garrison, post, camp, or cantonment, shall be removed therefrom, but by the quartermaster attached thereto; and any overplus of fuel beyond what has been used, or may be necessary for use, at such post, shall revert to the United States.

Coal may be issued, in proportion to the cost of wood, in lieu thereof.

In requisitions for fuel, officers will state that they are on duty for the time, and at the place, where the fuel is required.

No quarters or fuel will be allowed officers whilst on furlough.

2. *Of forage.*

To all horses in actual service, there shall be allowed fourteen pounds of hay, and twelve quarts of oats, or in lieu of oats, eight quarts of corn, per diem.

Officers will be allowed to draw forage in kind, when on actual service, in the field, where their duties require them to be mounted, for the number of horses they actually keep in service, not exceeding the following rates:

Major generals, seven.

Brigadier generals, five.

Colonels, four.

Lieutenant colonels and majors, three.

All other officers, entitled by law to receive money in lieu of forage, when the same shall be drawn in kind, two each; but

forage will not be drawn in kind by officers stationed at any permanent garrison or fort.

3. *Of servants.*

Officers will be entitled to private waiters, as follows, viz:

Major generals, four.

Brigadier generals, three.

Colonels, lieutenants colonels, majors, and hospital surgeons, two.

All other commissioned officers, one each, except company officers, while serving with their company, when they will be allowed only a soldier of the line, each, as a waiter.

The pay account of the officer, must set forth the name and description of each private servant charged, on which the officer will certify that he was actually kept and employed in service accordingly.

4. *Of stationery.*

To a major general, or other officer, commanding a division or department, so much stationery as may be necessary for the discharge of his public duties.

To every other general officer, or officer commanding brigade, twenty four quires of paper per annum.

To a colonel, or other officer, commanding a regiment, or battalion for the use of the regiment or battalion, eighteen quires per annum, and a blank book of three quires.

For the use of every company, whether in garrison or otherwise, twelve quires per annum, and a blank book of three quires.

For the use of every permanent hospital, twelve quires per annum, and a blank book of three quires.

For the use of every other commissioned officer in the army of the United States, three quires per annum.

A proportion of other stationery, at the rate of 25 quills, as many wafers, and a paper of ink powder, to each six quires.

5. *Of transportation.*

When officers are ordered to distant commands, the following rates are to govern, in the allowance made to them for the transportation of their baggage, at two dollars per hundred pounds per hundred miles.

To a Major general,	1,250	lbs.
Brigadier general,	1,000	ditto.
Colonel,	750	ditto.
Lieutenant colonel,	600	ditto.
Major,	500	ditto.
Hospital surgeon,	750	ditto.
Captain,	400	ditto.
Surgeon,	400	ditto.
Subaltern,	300	ditto.
Surgeon's mate,	300	ditto.
Cadet,	200	ditto.

The most direct post route will determine the distance, for the amount of transportation, whether performed by land or water.

To every officer, ordered on general courts martial, temporary commands, or on other duties, where there is a direct stage route, there will be allowed, if he so elect, in lieu of the transportation of his baggage, his stage hire: no delay being admitted on the road. Receipts from the stage offices, or certificates, on honor, of the performance of the duty, will be required.

No allowance for transportation of baggage, to officers fulfilling the first order after appointment.

Officers, prisoners of war, are allowed for transportation of baggage, from the places where they are paroled, to their respective homes, unless transportation is provided by the enemy, or the government.

A two horse wagon shall be allowed to each regimental hospital, in which shall be conveyed a medicine chest of 200 or

600 weight, and three other chests, under lock and key, for blankets and bed sacks, cooking utensils, and hospital stores.

Each company or a detachment of seventy-eight men, shall be allowed one four horse wagon and team, or two, two horse wagons and teams, for the conveyance of baggage and camp equipage, consisting of one common tent, one iron kettle, and two tin pans, for every six men, to include the baggage of company officers when marching with their company.

6. *Of fuel and straw for non-commissioned officers and privates.*

Every six non-commissioned officers and privates will be allowed a half cord of wood per month, from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, and one cord per month, from 1st November to 30th April, of each year. This allowance to be increased in the same proportion, and under the same restrictions, as that of commissioned officers.

The allowance of wood for the quarters of the sick, will be regulated by the commanding officer and surgeon.

One truss of straw weighing thirty-six pounds, is allowed for every two men.

At the expiration of sixteen days, each truss is to be refreshed with eight pounds. At the expiration of thirty-two days, the whole straw is to be removed, and a fresh bedding of one truss to be furnished; and so on every succeeding period of sixteen and thirty-two days.

The same quantity of straw is allowed for servants, or batmen, not soldiers, or for washerwomen, in the proportion of one woman to every seventeen men.

The straw is to be changed for the sick in hospital as often as may be deemed necessary by the senior surgeon.

Requisitions for fuel or straw, must state the number of non-commissioned officers, privates, servants, batmen, and washerwomen, for whom it may be demanded, and certified by the commandant of the regiment, garrison, or recruiting rendezvous.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

The commissary general of this department, and his deputies, will purchase, upon the orders and estimates of the War Department, all clothing, dragoon saddles and bridles, tents, tent poles, camp kettles, mess pans, bed sacks, medicines, surgical instruments, hospital stores, and all other articles required for the public service of the army of the United States; excepting, only, such as are directed to be purchased by the ordnance and quartermaster general's departments.

The articles so purchased as aforesaid, shall (such as may require it) be carefully packed, and all be delivered over by the commissary general, or by his deputies, to an officer of the quartermaster general's department, for transportation to the places of their destination and use; and all parcels, so packed, shall be legibly marked with the name of the place or places whither they are to be sent, and that of the detachment or corps for which they are intended, accompanied by an invoice of the articles contained in the said parcels.

The commissary general of purchases, and his deputies, shall severally make and transmit summary statements, to the Secretary of War, and quarterly accounts of the purchases and deliveries, made by them, respectively, to the accountant of the War Department, and the superintendent general of military supplies, with the necessary vouchers, and agreeably to the forms which shall be prescribed.

Deputy purchasing commissaries shall not, unless specially ordered by the commissary general, or by the War Department, make any issues of clothing to regiments or parts of regiments.

The clothing department is subject only to the orders of the War Department, and the commissary general of purchases. Requisitions of paymasters not being considered in the nature of orders, are not affected by these regulations.

To enable the War Department to furnish the orders and estimates, as provided by the foregoing regulation, the com-

manding officer of each regiment or battalion shall make and transmit, on or before the 1st day of November, in each year, to the commissary general of purchases, an estimate of all such clothing, and camp equipage, as may be necessary for the supply of the regiment or corps for the ensuing year; with a return of the articles on hand, and a report of the condition in which they are.

On these the commissary general will make out his annual estimates for the War Department.

PAY AND CLOTHING OF THE TROOPS.

The value of the annually estimated quantity of clothing, conformably to the act of April 24, 1816, which will be published to the army at the beginning of every year, in general orders, will be added to the soldier's pay, from which his clothing will be deducted at the cost of each article.

At each muster and inspection for payment, which shall be regularly every two months, it shall be the duty of the inspector to ascertain and report, on the roll of each company or detachment, for the guide of the paymaster, what clothing is required for each man.

The articles of clothing shall be distinctly stated on the muster roll, opposite to the name of each man, in the hand writing, and signed by the inspector.

If the paymaster is not present at each regular muster and inspection, to pay the men, the muster roll will be left with the commanding officer of the company, or detachment of a company, who will have charge of the clothing on hand, for which he will be accountable to the paymaster, and will issue the articles required for each, by the inspector, taking the receipt of the soldiers, and the paymaster shall deduct the amount from the pay.

Regimental and battalion paymasters shall alone have authority to make requisitions for clothing.

In each department there shall be a depot of clothing in

charge of an issuing commissary, or storekeeper appointed by the commissary general, from whom clothing shall be drawn by requisitions of the several paymasters, in favor of the commanding officers of companies, who are responsible to the paymasters for the same; and the clothing shall be charged to the paymaster, supported by his orders, and the receipts of the commanding officers of companies.

The account of clothing, kept by the issuing commissary or storekeeper, shall specify the cost of the same, according to the annually estimated value, and shall be immediately sent, with the vouchers, to the superintendent general of military supplies, and a copy of the account, unaccompanied by the requisition and receipt, shall, at the same time, be sent to the accountant of the War Department, through the paymaster general, to correct the estimates.

The regimental and battalion paymasters will be charged with the amount of clothing, so drawn, in the books of the accountant's office, and on the official report of the superintendent general of military supplies. The sale of the clothing to the soldiers, and the articles on hand, will always balance these accounts against the paymasters.

Regimental and battalion paymasters, in addition to the regular and punctual payment of regiments and corps, are to be considered distirct paymasters, and make individual, and such other payments as may be regularly required of them within their departments.

To ensure punctuality and responsibility, correct reports shall be made to the paymaster general, once in two months, showing the disposition of the funds previously transmitted, with accurate estimates, for the next payment of such regiment, garrison, or department, as may have been assigned to each; and shall, at the same time, render his accounts and vouchers of the last payment to the accountant of the War Department, through the paymaster general.

If the statements of expenditures, thus made, are found cor-

rect, and the estimates are approved and signed by the paymaster general, funds will be transmitted for the next payment.

Whenever paymasters shall fail to transmit estimates, and render their vouchers to the accountant through the paymaster general, for settlement, the provisions of the law will be enforced, and the army relieved from such embarrassment.

Generals commanding divisions, officers commanding military departments, and all officers while in the actual command of permanent posts and garrisons, separate from the stations of commandants of departments, which subject them to the additional expense of independent commands, are allowed double rations.

The pay account in which such charge is made, must be supported by the officer's certificate, stating the post or garrison, and that he was actually commanding during the time charged.

No regimental or battalion paymaster will make payment of any supposed arrears of pay, or bounty, to soldiers discharged by the civil authority.

The times for regular musters and inspections of troops at the several posts, and hospitals and infirmaries, will be communicated to the paymasters assigned to pay the same, by the commandants of departments; when this is distinctly known, there can be no excuse for neglect in the paymasters; and all deficiencies will be promptly reported to the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

No paymaster will issue due bills for the pay of the troops, nor take receipts where payment has not actually been made; and if any paymaster or other officer shall, either directly or indirectly, be accessary to the purchase of any non-commissioned officer's musician's, or private's certificate, or evidence of pay due, such certificate, receipt, or evidence of pay, will not be received as a voucher in settling pay accounts at the accountant's office; and on proof of the fact, such officer shall be dismissed the service.

Regimental and battalion paymasters will regularly pay all stewards, wardmasters, nurses, attendants, and patients, on the proper musters and inspections for that purpose, at the established hospitals and infirmaries within the districts or departments assigned them.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The duties of the officers of the ordnance department will consist in providing, distributing, and preserving, the various articles coming under the denomination of ordnance and ordnance stores, and in supplying the troops, posts, and garrisons, conformably to the regulations, and according to the exigencies, of the service.

Under the general denomination of ordnance and ordnance stores, will be comprehended:—

1. Cannon, howitzers, and mortars, for the land service, gun carriages, and their equipments, caissons, travelling forges, pontoons, and their carriages, and all machines and apparatus, destined to the service and manœuvres of artillery in garrison and in the field, together with the materials for their construction and repairs.

2. Small arms and accoutrements for the artillery, cavalry, infantry, and riflemen.

3 Ammunition for cannon and small arms, and all stores of expenditure, for the service of the artillery.

4. Materials, utensils, and stores, for the laboratories

5. Intrenching and miner's tools, armorers' tools, and artificers' tools, of every description, required for the use of the army.

Ordnance stores may be provided by purchase, fabrication, or contract, as may be judged most advantageous to the public service; but no contracts can be considered valid, except such as shall be made by the chief of the ordnance department, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The artillery for field service will be distributed into divisions and subdivisions

Each company of the corps of artillery, serving in the field, having attached to it six pieces of ordnance, and the proper allotment of stores, will constitute a division of artillery.

The six pieces of ordnance allotted to a division, shall consist either of four pieces of cannon of the same caliber, and two howitzers, or of six pieces of cannon, all of the same caliber.

A subdivision of artillery will consist either of two pieces of cannon of the same caliber, or two howitzers.

To ensure greater simplicity and uniformity, in future, in the calibers, and patterns of cannon, &c. the cannon, howitzers, and mortars, to be provided hereafter for the land service, will be as follows:

For the field—

Cannon { Light 6 pounders, / Ditto 12 ditto / Medium 18 ditto

Howitzers { 24 pounders, / 8 inch.

For sieges (including, also, field pieces of the foregoing descriptions:)

Cannon heavy 24 pounders,

Mortars { 8 inch, / 10 do / 13 do

For the fixed batteries on the seaboard and forts in the interior, (including also field pieces of the foregoing descriptions.)

Cannon heavy 24 pounders,

Mortars { 10 inch, / 13 inch.

All ordnance to be provided hereafter of any of the natures and calibers above expressed, are to be invariably of the same pattern; and it will be the duty of the ordnance department to adopt proper measures for ensuring uniformity in the ordnance hereafter, by gradually abolishing and replacing the guns of other calibers than the foregoing, which have been introduced

into the service, as well as guns of patterns different from those which have, or may be established, so as eventually to bring all the guns of any one caliber to a uniform pattern.

Whenever guns of a larger caliber than 24 pounders shall be demanded for the fixed batteries on the seaboard, or the forts in the interior, it shall be the duty of the ordnance department to provide cannon of such calibers and patterns as may be eventually established for the naval service.

To guard against the embezzlement of ordnance stores, the articles shall, as far as practicable, be distinctly and permantly marked, previously to their being sent from the arsenals, so as to identify them, as being the public property of the United States.

Whenever any person, in the military service of the United States shall fraudulently sell, or otherwise dispose of any arms, ammunition, or other ordnance stores, or convert the same to his own use, or deface their marks, for the purpose of concealing them, or wilfully waste and destroy them unnecessarily, it shall be the duty of any military officer, to whom the facts shall be known, or credibly reported, to communicate the circumstances to the ordnance office, at the seat of government.

Whenever a commissioned officer shall receive from any arsenal or depot, or otherwise obtain, or be possessed of, any swords, pistols, rifles, or other small arms or accoutrements, the property of the United States, for his personal use and service, it shall be the duty of the ordnance department (credible evidence thereof appearing) to charge against such officer the value of such arms, at the contract, or other just price of the same, and shall transmit to the office of the paymaster general a copy of such charge, to the intent the amount may be stopped from the pay of such officer.

When it shall become necessary, or expedient, to sell any arms, timber, gunpowder, or other ordnance stores, whether on account of their being damaged or the inconvenience of their removal, or from any other valid reason, it shall be the duty of the officer in command, or having charge of the same, to cause

a survey to be taken by two or more commissioned officers, one of whom to be of the ordnance department, if convenient, or by two or more respectable inhabitants, in the absence of officers, who shall make an accurate account and schedule of the articles proposed to be sold, and report their state and condition, together with their own opinion of the expediency of their being sold, with their reasons therefor, pro or con, which survey and opinion shall be transmitted to the ordnance office, at the seat of government, whereupon an order may be sent to dispose of such stores, it being understood that the sales in such cases shall be made at public vendue, with suitable previous notice, unless otherwise expressly directed. The marks in such cases must be cancelled or obliterated, previously to the sale.

In time of peace no ordnance or ordnance stores, in the charge or custody of an officer, storekeeper, clerk, or agent, of the ordnance department, shall be delivered from an arsenal or depot, except by virtue of a direct authority from the ordnance office, at the seat of government—cases of extreme danger or necessity being alone excepted.

Any general officer who may require authority in time of peace to call, at his discretion, for arms, artillery, ammunition, and other ordnance stores, from the arsenals and depots within the extent of his command, will make application for that purpose to the Secretary of War, who will, if it be judged expedient, direct the ordnance office to give to such general officer an unlimited control over the arms, artillery, ammunition, and other ordnance stores, at the several arsenals and depots within the extent of his command.

All requisitions for artillery, ammunition, and other ordnance stores, for the use of any post, garrison, or corps, of troops in time of peace, shall be regularly transmitted to the general officer within whose immediate command such post, garrison, or corps may be situated, who will sanction, countermand, or modify such requisition, at his discretion, and after due examination, will transmit the same to the ordnance office, at the seat of government, from whence the necessary order will be sent

for the supply of the articles embraced by such requisition: However, in case there may be danger of great loss of time, or other manifest inconvenience in transmiting the requisitions through the general officer immediately in command, it will be permitted to send the requisitions directly to the ordnance office, duplicates thereof being, at the same time, forwarded to the general, for his examination and sanction.

Any general officer may change the route or destination of any ordnance or ordnance stores, issued on his own requisition, or on that of any officer under his command; in other cases, no general or other officer will be permitted to vary the route, or divert the whole or any part of a convoy of ordnance stores from the destination given to it by the ordnance department,—cases of extreme danger and necessity being alone excepted.

Requisitions for arms and accoutrements for recruits, must be made by the officer superintending the recruiting service, and will distinctly express the regiment, or the particular battalion of the corps of artillery to which the recruits belong. The officer requiring the arms and accoutrements will give a receipt on the delivery; and such arms and accoutrements will be charged, on the books of the ordnance office, to the proper regiment or battalion, to the end that distinct and separate accounts may be kept with the several regiments and battalions.

When several companies of artillery shall be assembled permanently in garrison, the officer highest in rank among the conductors of artillery, shall have the special charge and custody of the ordnance and ordnance stores, and shall keep the accounts of their expenditure. He will be aided in that duty by the other conductors of artillery. The quarterly returns of ordnance and ordnance stores, for the garrison, will be prepared under his direction, and be signed and transmitted by him.

It is to be understood, the charge and custody of all ordnance and ordnance stores, (except small arms and accoutrements,) and the task of preserving and accounting for the same while in ac-

tual use and service belongs to the officers of artillery, and the conductors of artillery; and such charge and accountability will not cease, until such ordnance and ordnance stores shall have been regularly returned to the arsenals or depots, or shall have been regularly delivered over to an ordnance officer, acting with an army in the field, and stationed in charge of the main depot of the artillery of reserve belonging to such army.

At posts and garrisons where no regular conductor of artillery shall be serving, nor can be obtained without great loss of time, or manifest inconvenience, the commanding officer, if he shall judge it to be necessary, for the good of the service, may select and recommend a suitable person, not belonging to the army, to serve as an ordnance storekeeper, whose duties shall be similar to those of a conductor of artillery in garrison. To ensure dispatch and regularity, the recommendations may be transmitted, in the first instance, to the ordnance office, at the seat of government. Should such recommendation and selection meet the approbation of the Secretary of War, and the person so recommended be appointed as a storekeeper, he will be considered entitled to the pay and emoluments of a conductor of artillery, from the period he may have entered upon the duties. Storekeepers, so appointed, will be always considered subordinate to the regular conductors of artillery, and not subject to be removed from the station to which they may have been assigned

An officer of the ordnance department who may be attached to an army in the field, shall be stationed at, and have the principal charge and direction of, the main depot of ordnance and ordnance stores, for the supply of such army. Orders and requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores, shall regularly be transmitted to him, through the commanding general, or the senior officer of artillery, acting with such army: with the latter, the officer of the ordnance department, having charge of the depot, will constantly correspond, so as to ascertain the actual and probable wants of the army, relative to his department, and be prepared to furnish all supplies at the shortest notice. He

will also correspond with the ordnance officer, and with the officers of that department, at the nearest arsenals and laboratories, so as to anticipate, if possible, and provide for all the wants of the army in his department. He will, at the depot, cause the gun carriages to be put in order and repaired, the cannon to be remounted, the ammunition to be provided and prepared, the ammunition wagons to be replenished, the damaged arms and accoutrements to be taken care of, and undergo the necessary repairs. For these purposes, he is not only to be furnished with all proper aid by the commanding general, but is to employ any extra aid of artificers, armorers, and laborers, which the service may require.

The general commanding will, from time to time, communicate to him such instructions and information as may be deemed proper, and will indicate the locations and transfers of the depots, which are, on no account, to be changed, except by his orders, or from absolute necessity.

Duties of the Conductors of Artillery.

The conductors of stores attached to the divisions or companies of artillery, aided, when necessary, by a trusty non commissioned officer of each division, will have charge of, and be accountable for, the ordnance and ordnance stores attached to their respective divisions, in camps, on marches, and in detached posts. The drivers, harness, and horses, of the artillery, will also be under their particular charge.

Besides the ordnance, ammunition, and stores, appropriated to each division of artillery, the senior officer of that corps, in command, with the army, will apportion to the respective divisions, according to his judgment, the spare arms, ammunition, &c destined for the infantry; also the artificers', intrenching, and miners' tools, the laboratory stores and utensils; the spare gun carriages, equipments, &c. At the periods of such distributions, inventories ought to be taken by the conductors of stores, of every thing attached to their respective divisions.—

Suitable books are to be furnished by the ordnance department to the conductors of stores, to enable them to keep their accounts.

The conductors of stores will issue ammunition and stores of expenditure for their respective divisions, on the orders, written or verbal, of the commanding officers of the respective divisions, or on their own responsibility. No receipts shall be exacted on such issues, but the quantities and kinds of articles delivered, shall be entered in the books of accounts of the conductors of stores, together with the name of the officer ordering the same. Ammunition and stores are not to be delivered by the conductor of one division for the use of another, except by the order of a general officer, or of a field officer of artillery, or the commanding officer of the post. In such cases, besides the proper entries in the books, receipts for the articles shall be passed.

The conductors of stores will receipt to the officers of the ordnance department for all ordnance, ordnance stores, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c. received from the arsenals and depots, and keep correct accounts of their expenditure. Quarterly abstracts of these accounts are to be transmitted to the ordnance office, exhibiting the species of articles received, those remaining on hand, and those expended or delivered over.

The conductors of stores will, from time to time, as opportunities may offer, and under the direction of the senior officer of artillery in command, disencumber the divisions of the empty ammunition wagons, carriages needing repairs, damaged arms, &c. and, in general, of all ordnance and ordnance stores which may be deemed unserviceable or superfluous; which are to be sent either to the depot, or an adjacent arsenal, and delivered to an officer of the ordnance department, who will receipt for the same.

The conductors of stores will keep the senior officer of the corps of artillery in command, acquainted with the state of the ordnance and stores of their respective divisions, in order that prompt measures may be taken to obtain from the depot or neighboring arsenals, the requisite supplies.

Musket cartridges and flints, shall be issued by the conductors of stores, on the orders of the commanding officer, or of any general officer; if to regiments, by the requisitions of the colonels or other field officers commanding them; if to detachments, by the requisitions of their commanding officers; if to posts or garrisons, by the requisitions of such persons as may be designated by the orders.

Intrenching and artificers' tools, &c. shall be issued by the requisitions of the officers respectively commanding the working parties, to whom tickets shall be furnished, containing lists of the tools delivered; the same tickets to be handed to the relieving officers, and finally, to be returned with the tools on the discharge of the working parties; in case of loss or damage, beyond ordinary wear and tear, it shall be the duty of the conductors of stores to report to the commanding officer, in order that the loss or damage may be made good.

Regulations relative to the distribution of small arms and accoutrements, and the mode in which they are to be accounted for.

Small arms and accoutrements shall, in time of peace, be issued from the arsenals and depots only on the requisitions of the colonels, or other field officers actually commanding the regiments, and the officer superintending the recruiting service, for each regiment, battalion, and corps; which requisitions shall not exceed the effective strength of the regiments respectively, and of the recruits to be raised. The receipts of the colonels, &c. shall be given for the arms, &c. when delivered to an officer of the regiment appointed by him to receive them; which receipts shall be transmitted to the ordnance office, where an account shall be opened with each regiment, for arms, &c and the commanding officer of the regiment shall be held strictly accountable, during his command, for the arms, &c. charged to the regiment: and shall transmit quarterly returns to the ordnance office, by which he shall strictly account for the arms delivered to the regiment; failing whereof, his name shall be reported to the superintendent general of military supplies for further enquiry. Dupli-

cates of such quarterly returns shall regularly be entered in the regimental book, and a particular inspection and examination be made, in the event of a change of command.

The colonels shall distribute to the captains or subalterns commanding the companies, the arms, &c. received for the use of the regiment, taking their receipts for the same; and shall particularly see that the arms, &c of each company be strictly accounted for afterwards in the inspection returns.

The captain or subaltern, commanding a company, shall distribute to the non-commissioned officers and privates the arms received for the company, the distribution must be witnessed by a non commissianed officer of the company, and be recorded in the company book, as conclusive evidence to hold the soldiers accountable for the arms, &c. so distributed.

Surplus arms may be returned, if in good order, to the conductors of stores, who shall grant receipts to the colonels for the same: which receipts, being transmitted to the ordnance office, by the colonels, the regiments shall respectively have credit for the arms so returned.

In case of arms, &c. being lost or damaged by unavoidable accidents, a certificate, on honor, under the hand of a commissioned officer, shall be furnished to the conductor of stores, distinguishing those totally lost, from such as may be merely damaged; the latter being delivered up to the conductor of stores, who, besides transmitting such certificate to the ordnance office, shall be bound to make further inquiry, and report the circumstances, if he have reason to distrust the accuracy of the certificate. The regiments shall respectively have credit on the books of the ordnance office, for all arms, &c. lost or damaged by unavoidable accidents.

Arms damaged or lost, by negligence or misconduct, shall have their value exacted from the delinquent; for which the colonel or field officer commanding the regiment shall be responsible.

He shall require the captain or subaltern commanding a company, to charge in the company book, to the soldiers in fault,

the amount of all arms, &c. so lost or damaged, noting the same amount on the pay rolls, to be deducted from their pay. The damaged arms to be returned to the conductors of stores, with minutes of the amount charged for the same, specifying the name of the individual to whom charged, together with that of the company and regiment; and the conductors of stores shall transmit quarterly abstracts of such charges to the ordnance office

For arms, &c. thus accounted for, as charged to individuals, the conductors of stores shall grant receipts to the colonels of the regiments, distinguishing arms totally lost, from such as may be merely damaged; which receipts being transmitted to the ordnance office, the regiment shall have credit for such arms.

Small arms and accoutrements, for the use of the corps of artillery, shall be issued to the field officers of that corps commanding battalions, in the same mode, and subject to the same regulations, for the respective battalions, as are provided above for the regiments of infantry.

The component parts of the musket and accoutrements, are valued as follows, viz:

Stand of Arms.

The Bayonet,	$ 1 25
Ramrod,	75
Lock,	3 25
Stock,	1 75
Barrel,	4 00
Mounting,	2 00
Stand of arms complete, total,	$ 13 00

Accoutrements.

The Cartouch box and belt, bayonet, scabbard and belt, as a set, the whole,	2 50
Brush and pricker,	6
Ball screw,	25
Screw driver,	25

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Surgeons and Mates.

The senior hospital surgeon shall be, *ex officio*, director of the medical staff, in the army or department to which he may be attached. It shall be his duty to examine, and (if he approves) countersign, all requisitions, for hospital stores, medicines, and surgical instruments, of the surgeons or mates in his department; to inspect the hospitals or infirmaries, under his direction, as often as he may deem it necessary, and as often as he shall be required by the commanding general; to correct all abuses, and to prescribe and enforce such regulations and rules for the government of the attending surgeons and mates, as may be considered most conducive to the comfort of the sick, and the interest of the service, with the approbation of the general commanding the army or department.

It shall be his duty to consolidate the reports of the surgeons and mates in his department, and to transmit a copy thereof, quarterly, to the commanding officer of the department; to keep a book, in which shall be registered all the reports transmitted to him; and to make, from time to time, such remarks on meteorological phenomena, and the appearance of epidemicks, as may be deemed useful in promoting medical science.

It shall be the duty of the hospital mates to observe the directions of the medical director; to have the police rules of the hospital or infirmary, written in a legible hand, and hung up in some conspicuous part thereof, for the information and government of the patients; to assign to each patient an appropriate ward; to keep a register of all patients admitted, and a diary, in which shall be recorded the history of every important or interesting case of disease.

It shall be the duty of the senior attending surgeon, at every hospital, infirmary, or post, to make requisitions for such medicines, hospital stores, &c. as may be considered necessary for

the comfort of the sick; and to submit the same to the director, for his approbation.

They shall make *Monthly* and *Quarterly* reports to the director, agreeably to the forms prescribed.

It shall also be their duty to communicate freely and frequently with the director, and to consult him in all cases, wherein his advice may be deemed necessary.

There shall be kept at every hospital and infirmary, under the direction and supervision of the senior surgeon, a book, in which shall be entered the name and description of every patient, to be taken from his descriptive list, when admitted, and his disease. To which will be added, the date of his discharge from the hospital, and the disposition made of him. When a soldier is returned to his corps, furloughed, or furnished with a certificate to obtain a discharge for inability, his descriptive list shall be returned with him, having been carefully kept in the hospital for that purpose, noting on the same, the payments which have been made at the hospital.

Under the direction of the commanding officer of the army or department, the senior attending surgeon shall make out regular muster rolls of the stewards, wardmasters, nurses, attendants, and patients attached to his hospital or infirmary, and deliver them to the inspector who shall correct and sign the same for the guide of the paymaster, as in all other cases of musters and inspections for payment.

Hospital Stewards and Wardmasters.

It shall be the duty of the steward, under the direction of the surgeon, to provide for the hospital, to receive and take charge of all hospital stores, furniture, utensils, &c. to keep an accurate account of all issues, and specify not only *for* whom, but *by* whom, ordered. The surgeon's certificate shall be his voucher.

The stewards are authorized to draw from contractors any of the component parts of the ration which may be necessary to

the supply of hospitals, and which the said contractors are obliged to furnish. The component parts of the ration not actually employed as food in the hospital, may be sold, and the avails applied to the purchase of vegetables, &c. &c. as directed by the superintending surgeon

The wardmaster shall be under the direction of the steward. He shall receive the arms, accoutrements, and clothing, of every patient admitted into the hospital. He shall see that the cloths are immediately washed, numbered, and labelled, with the name, regiment, and company, of the patient, and put away in a place provided for that purpose. If the arms and accoutrements are not brought with the patient, the wardmaster shall so report. He shall be responsible for the cleanliness of the patients and the wards; shall call the roll every morning and evening, and report all absentees. He shall be particularly careful in the proper construction of the close stools, and see that they have always a proper quantity of water or charcoal in them, and that they are cleansed at least three times a day. He shall see that the beds and bed cloths are properly aired and exposed every fair day to the sun, that the straw in each bed sack is changed at least once in every month, and that each patient is washed and his hair combed every morning. When a patient has died, or been discharged, he shall see that the bed and bed cloths are properly cleaned, and the straw burned, and that the nurses and attendants are kind and attentive to the sick and wounded. All the attendants shall be considered as under his immediate direction, and he shall be responsible for the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

No non-commissioned officer or private shall be removed from the situation of nurse or attendant without the consent of the senior attending surgeon.

Regimental Surgeons and Mates.

The surgeon shall be responsible for the order, regularity, and cleanliness, of the regimental hospital, or infirma-

ry, as well as for the comfort and convenience of all other sick men confided to his care.

He shall send as few patients as possible to the general hospital, and these shall be confined to the wounded, and chronic cases; excepting when the sick are ordered to be left behind on a march. In that event, all cases may be sent to the general hospital, unless otherwise provided for by the director. When a patient is to be sent to the general hospital, the surgeon shall send with him a descriptive list, together with a certificate containing the name, regiment, and company of the patient; the symptons and duration of his disease, with some general remarks on the mode of treatment pursued. He shall, likewise, send with him his clothes, arms, and accoutrements. He shall keep a strict record of all cases sent to the general hospital.

When the troops are in permanent encampments or cantonments, he shall provide some suitable place for the reception of the sick. In this regimental infirmary, the common camp diseases, such as inflammatory and typhus fevers, diarrhœas, and dysenteries, shall be attended. He shall be careful to have the infirmary well ventilated, and shall not crowd his patients.

He shall use every precaution to prevent the origin of contagion, and should it appear, he shall immediately report it to the commanding officer, and make every exertion to counteract it, by paying a strict attention to the personal cleanliness and frequent changes of the linen and bedding of the sick, &c. &c.

The surgeon shall, with the consent of the commanding officer of the regiment or corps, select a capable and careful non-commissioned officer, who shall act as steward and wardmaster; and such number of men as may be necessary to attend upon the sick, who are to be considered as attached to the medical staff, and not to be removed but by the consent of the surgeon.

The surgeon shall frequently inspect the provisions furnished to the troops, and report the same, when unsound, to the commanding officer, as well as every thing in diet, dress, or situation, which can affect the health of the troops.

He shall require of the orderly sergeant of each company, a written and daily report of the sick, and shall report all cases of feigned sickness to the commanding officer of the companies to which they belong.

He shall examine each case reported, at least once a day, and all dangerous cases more frequently.

He shall attend at the commencement of a march, and designate such men as should be permitted to ride, or have their knapsacks transported in the wagons.

He shall attend all musters and inspections and report such men as are unfit for service, assigning the cause of their inability.

He shall have on hand a sufficient supply of medicines, instruments, dressings, and hospital stores, and be always ready to render services in case of an engagement.

He shall see that the mates are attentive to their duties, and endeavor to afford them every opportunity of improvement.

He shall keep a daily journal and prescription book, wherein shall be recorded an account of all cases of sickness, the nature of the complaints, and the means used to effect a cure, together with the result.

He shall make out a morning report of the sick and convalescent, and deliver it to the commandant of the regiment or corps. He shall make out monthly and quarterly reports, agreeably to the forms prescribed, which he shall forward to the medical director of the department.

In the absence of the surgeon, the mate oldest in commission shall act as surgeon. When the surgeon is present, it shall be the duty of the mate or mates to prepare his prescriptions, see that they are regularly taken, and to attend to the directions of the surgeons in all cases. They shall have charge of all medicines and instruments, and be held responsible to the surgeon for their good condition. They shall be attentive to the order and cleanliness of the regimental infirmary, and see that the patients are kept clean in their persons, linen, and bedding.

Post Surgeons.

The duties of these officers are the same as those prescribed for the hospital and regimental surgeons and mates, and have their rank with the mates when serving together.

Apothecary General, and his Assistants.

The apothecary general, and his assistants, will receive and take charge of all hospital stores, medicines, surgical instruments, and dressings, bought by the commissary general of purchases, or by his deputies, or by any other person under the direction of the said commissary or deputies, and shall account to the superintendent general of military supplies for all expenditures of the same.

The apothecary general, and his assistants, will compound and prepare all officinals, and put up and issue medicines, &c. in chests, or otherwise, conformably to requisitions signed by the director, or senior surgeon of a department.

Returns are to be made to the apothecary general, quarterly, by the assistant apothecaries, surgeons, and mates, or any one having charge of instruments, medicines, hospital stores, or hospital equipments of any description.

The forms of these returns will be regulated by the apothecary general, under the direction of the superintendent general of military supplies, to whom one copy of the returns will be sent.

RECRUITING REGULATIONS.

Recruiting districts will be assigned for regiments and corps, conformably to arrangements of the War Department.

The colonel or commanding officer of each regiment and corps, will, when required, select from his regiment or corps, a field officer, or captain, to superintend the recruiting thereof, and a competent number of platoon officers, non-commissioned

officers, and musicians, will be placed under his command for this service. A surgeon's mate will also be detailed with such party, subject to the orders of the superintending officer.

The officer charged with the superintendence of the recruiting service, will distribute the parties within the district assigned for the recruiting of his regiment or corps, as he shall find most advantageous for this service. He will often visit the different parties, supply the officers with funds, and see that they attend to the duties assigned them; and whenever recruits are not obtained, from any cause, other than the fault of the officer, the station will be changed; but if it appear to arise from the fault of the officer, he will be reported to the commanding officer of the regiment, and recalled.

So soon as the recruiting station of a regiment or corps is fixed, the superintending officer will make his authorized requisitions, for clothing and camp equipage, to the commissary general of purchases, at Philadelphia, and his requisitions for arms and equipments to the ordnance department, Washington City; and at the same time will give notice to the contractor to supply rations. He will also transmit copies of those estimates and requisitions, with an estimate for recruiting funds, direct to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

In making enlistments, officers will be particularly careful to adhere strictly to the prescribed forms. They will see that the recruit has a perfect understanding of the period of time for which he engages to serve, and that such period of time be written at large in his enlistment

All enlistments must be accompanied by the certificate of the examining surgeon, and the receipt of the recruit for the bounty he has received.

Enlistments will, in all cases, be taken in duplicate; one will be kept by the recruiting officer, as a voucher in the settlement of his accounts; the other he will forward to the officer superintending; who will, at the end of every month, forward direct to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, such duplicate enlistments, accompanied with a roll containing the names of all

recruits enlisted within the month, and by whom they were enlisted, also a return, in the prescribed form, of all recruiting parties under his superintendence, with the names, times, and places, of all desertions and deaths, within the month, and he will, at the same time, forward to the commanding officer of the regiment a duplicate of such return. And whenever recruits shall be enlisted at the station of any regiment, corps, company, or detachment, the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, as superintendent, will require of the enlisting officer the like duplicate enlistments, and will himself forward direct to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, such duplicate enlistments, roll of recruits, returns, &c. as are above required of the superintendent.

Superintendents of the recruiting service will transmit monthly accounts and vouchers for bounties and premiums and monthly accounts and vouchers for contingencies, to the accountant of the War Department; and quarterly accounts and vouchers for clothing, arms, accoutrements, and camp equipage, to the superintendent general of military supplies, at the City of Washington.

As soon as practicable, every recruit will take and subscribe the necessary oath, agreeably to the tenth article of " the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States."

If any recruit, after having received the bounty, or part thereof, shall abscond, he is to be pursued and punished as a deserter.

Every officer superintending the recruiting service, where there shall be no quartermaster, will procure the necessary transportation, forage, fuel, straw, and stationery, taking the requisite vouchers.

No party shall be detailed on the recruiting service, unaccompanied by a commissioned officer, unless by special permission of the superintending officer.

All recruiting officers are expressly forbidden to enlist any man having ulcerated legs, scalded head, rupture, or scurvey,

or an habitual drunkard, or one known to have epileptic fits, or other infirmity, which unfits him for the active duties of the field; and any officer who shall enlist such man, and any surgeon or surgeon's mate who shall certify his fitness for service, shall, on proof thereof, be dismissed the service.

Surgeons are to be particularly attentive to the examination of recruits, and shall not suffer any man to pass who has not, at his examination, been stripped of his clothes, to the end that it be ascertained, as far as possible, that he is fit for active service in the field.

All free male persons, above eighteen and under thirty-five years, who are able bodied, active, and free from disease, may be enlisted; and whenever a recruit, who is under age, shall have a parent, guardian, or master, his consent, shall be obtained, in writing, and accompany the enlistment, which is sent to the Adjutant and Inspector General. Any loss accruing from a non observance of this rule, will be borne by the recruiting officer.

The limitation of age does not apply to soldiers who may reinlist.

Recruits shall not be mustered, for payment, until they join their regiments or corps.

The premium of two dollars to the recruiting officers is to be paid after the recruit has been mustered, and is in compensation for extra expense.

The bounty of twelve dollars to the recruit will be paid, the one-half when he shall have signed his enlistment, the other half when he shall have been mustered and joined his regiment or corps.

Officers superintending the recruiting service, may, whenever they think the good of the service will be promoted thereby, direct the recruits, or any part of them, to be sent to the principal rendezvous: and whenever a party of recruits shall be so sent, they will be accompanied by a perfect descriptive list and account of bounty, clothing, &c agreeably to the prescribed form: and whenever the numbers at any principal rendezvous shall authorize the measure, a company shall be organ-

ized from the same, the proper descriptive roll and accounts be made out, and the company be put in march, with a competent number of officers, for the head quarters of the regiment or corps.

Every superintending officer of recruiting service will be held strictly responsible for the order, discipline, and good conduct of the parties under his command. No recruiting officer shall be liable to orders, for other duties, until he shall be regularly relieved from the recruiting service.

Soldiers enlisted by the officers of any particular regiment, shall be given over to that regiment, and no transfer of soldiers, from one corps to another, will be made, without the assent of the officers commanding both corps, or by the orders of the War Department.' And whenever any transfer of soldiers shall be made, the commanding officer of the company or detachment to which they belong, shall furnish a complete descriptive list, and account of pay, bounty, clothing, &c. of every soldier, so transferred.

Every departure from these rules, and every neglect in making the prescribed returns, will be considered a positive disobedience of orders, and punished accordingly.

All communications for the War Department, relating to the recruiting service, will be addressed to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

THE UNIFORM OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The coat of the infantry and artillery shall be uniformly blue, no red collars or cuffs: and no lace shall be worn by any grade, excepting in epaulets and sword knots.

All officers will wear coats of the length of those worn by field officers. The rank and file will wear coatees. The button holes of these will be trimmed with tape on the collar only. Leather caps will be substituted for felt, and worsted or cotton pompons for feathers.

General officers, and all others of the general staff, not otherwise directed, shall wear cocked hats without feathers, yellow gilt bullet buttons, and button holes in the *herring bone* form.

The epaulets of major generals will have on the gold ground of each strap, two silvered stars.

The epaulets of brigadiers will have on each strap one star.

The uniform of the hospital surgeons and mates, shall be black, the coats with standing collars; and on each side of the collar, a star of embroidery, within half an inch of the front edge.

Undress uniform, and all other dresses resembling the military, without conforming to regulations, are prohibited, excepting that black cockades, with yellow eagles, will always be worn by all officers of the army. Pattern buttons for all corps, will be furnished by the commissary general.

Cap, for the non-commissioned officers and privates of all corps, the same as that worn by the infantry, with white pompons, black cockades, and yellow eagles; the other ornaments of the cap to correspond with the trimmings of the corps.

Dirks will never be worn in lieu of swords by officers of the army.

Of the General Staff.

The Coat—Single breasted, with ten buttons, and button holes worked with blue twist, in front, five inches long at the top, and three at the bottom. Standing collar to be united in front to the edge of the breast of the coat, not to rise higher than the tip of the ear, and always as high in front as the chin will permit, in turning the head. The cuffs not less than three and a half, nor more than four, inches wide. The skirts faced with blue, the bottom of each not more than seven, nor less than three and a half inches wide; the length to reach to the bend of the knee. The bottom of the breast and two hip buttons to range.

On the collar one blind hole, five inches long, with a button on each side.

The blind holes on each side of the front, in the herring bone form, to be in the same direction with the collar, from the top to the bottom.

Blind holes (in the like form) to proceed from four buttons, placed lengthwise, on each skirt. A gilt star, on the centre of the bottom, two inches from the edge.

The cuffs to be indented within one and a half inch of the edge, with four buttons lengthwise on each sleeve, and holes to the three upper buttons, corresponding with the indentation of the cuff, on the centre of which is to be inserted the lower button.

All general officers will be permitted to embroider the button holes.

The adjutants general, inspectors general, quartermasters general, and their assistants and deputies, will be permitted to embroider the button holes of the collar and cuffs only.

Vest, breeches, and pantaloons—White, (or buff for general officers,) Vests, single breasted, without pocket flaps.—Blue pantaloons may be worn in the winter, and nankeen in the summer. Breeches, with four buttons on the knees, and gilt knee buckles—or pantaloons.

High military boots and gilt spurs.

Black stock—of leather or silk.

Chapeaus—of the following form: the fan not less than six and a half nor more than nine inches high in the rear, nor less than fifteen nor more than seventeen and a half inches from point to point, bound round the edge with black binding, an half inch wide.

Button and loop, black.

Cockade, the same, four and a half inches diameter, with a gold eagle in the centre.

Swords—Yellow mounted, with a black or yellow gripe. For the officers of the adjutant, inspector, and quartermaster general's departments, sabres; for all others, straight swords.

Waist belts—of black leather. No sashes.

Epaulets—of gold; according to rank.

Officers of the corps of engineers will wear the uniform already established for that corps.

The uniform of the ordnance department, will be the same as that of the corps of artillery, except in the buttons, which will have an appropriate device.

The dress of the hospital staff will conform, as to fashion, to the uniform of the staff, except that they will wear pocket flaps and buttons placed across the cuffs, four to each, and covered buttons, in all instances, of the color of the coat, (black.)

Chaplains, judge advocates, commissaries, storekeepers, and paymasters, are to wear cockades only.

Of the Light Artillery.

Coatee, of dark blue cloth, single breasted; three rows of buttons, nine in each. Button holes worked, diagonally, in blue twist. Standing collar; the height of the collar not to extend beyond the tip of the ear; the button holes of blue twist. Cuffs blue; with three buttons placed vertically upon the sleeve; the button holes worked with twist. Pocket flaps, diagonal, with three buttons, worked as the sleeve, two buttons at the waiste, the skirts sloping from the hip. Wings, instead of epaulets, yellow bullion.

Vest—white cassimere or doe skin; (for the winter;) plain white jean, or nankeen, (for summer,) single breasted, with nine yellow buttons.

Pantaloons—white cassimere or doe skin; (for parade;) dark blue cloth (for service)

Boots—hussar.

Stock—black, leather, ribbed.

Spurs—shanks, one inch.

Cap and ornament—black, seven inches high, the crown eight and a half inches diameter, the visor two and a half inches broad, lined with stiff leather, a gold band and tassel falling from the crown of the cap on the right side, gilt plate in front, plume white; length, six inches.

Buttons—yellow, half inch diameter.

Surgeon and mates—same uniform as described, except the cape, which is of black velvet; cocked hat.

Cloak—hussar, blue cloth, cape eight inches large.

Equipment—plain saddle.

Housing—scarlet cloth, extending eight inches from the saddle, and brought to a point on the flank of the horse.

Medical staff—blue housing.

Holsters—bearskin, with double flaps.

Bridle—double bit, (yellow mounted,) reins, martingal, &c. black leather.

Portmanteau—black leather, two feet long, nine inches diameter.

Armament—sabres, gilt scabbards, black belt two inches broad, gilt plate in front with the eagle in relief; belt worn over the sash, which is red, and tied on the right side; the sabre suspended by a chain.

Pistols—caliber of the cavalry, yellow mounted.

Dress of non-commissioned officers and privates—the same as that prescribed for the officers, with the exception of worsted being substituted for gold band and tassel, and other trimmings.

Of the Artillery.

Coat—of the same general description with that of the staff. Pocket flaps, cross indented below, not less than two and a half, nor more than three, inches, wide, with four buttons and blind holes; two buttons at the opening of the pocket of each skirt; and a diamond of blue cloth, ornamented one and a quarter inch on each side, the centre two inches from the bottom of the coat.

The blind holes on either side of the front, with the coat buttoned close to the collar, accurately to form lines with the corresponding ones opposite, from the top to the bottom, i. e. not to represent *herring bone*.

The cuffs with four blind holes, extending from four buttons placed across on each.

One blind hole on the collar, five inches long, with one button on each side.

Gilt buttons, of the size and insignia furnished the commissary general of purchases from the War Department.

Vests, breeches, and pantaloons—for the field and staff, the same as those described for the general staff: and *vests and pantaloons*, for the officers of the line, the same, except the first and second particular articles.

Stocks and chapeaus—of the same general description with those of the general staff.

Button and loop of the chapeau, yellow.

Black cockade of leather, four and a half inches diameter, with a gold eagle in the centre. A white feather to rise eight inches.

Swords—cut and thrust, yellow mounted, with a black or yellow gripe.

Waist belts—of white leather two inches wide, yellow oval plate of the same width.

Sashes—to be worn only on a tour of duty, and round the waist; the knot tied a little within the left hip, the end to hang over the left thigh.

Epaulets—of gold, (bullion and strap,) according to rank. The adjutant, quartermaster, and paymaster, to wear a counterstrap on the opposite shoulder.

Post surgeons will wear the same uniform, except the cape, which is of black velvet.

Of the Infantry.

The same as that pointed out for the officers of artillery, with the following exceptions:

The sword of the sabre form, and with mounting silver or plated. For the medical staff, small swords.

Epaulets, buttons, spurs, buckles, and trimmings, silver or plated, and caps may be worn on duty.

The light infantry companies of regiments are allowed wings.

Of the Riflemen.

The uniform for the non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians, of the rifle regiments, will, hereafter, be as follows, viz:

A short coat, of grey cloth, single breasted, flat yellow buttons, which shall exhibit a bugle, surrounded by stars, with the number of the regiment within the curve of the bugle; one row of ten buttons in front, three on each sleeve, and three on each skirt, lengthwise, with blind button holes of black twist, or braid, in herring bone form.

A waistcoat of grey cloth, with sleeves of the same. Pantaloons of grey cloth.

The Jefferson shoe, rising two inches above the ankle joint, and not higher.

For field or active service, the officers will wear uniforms like those of the privates, excepting as to the quality.

On other occasions, they are permitted to wear the uniform of the artillery, except as to the buttons, the position of them, &c. which shall be the same with the field coat.

Epaulets of gold.

Yellow mounted sabres for officers and non-commissioned officers.

Of the Cadets.

A coatee, of grey sattinett, single breasted, three rows of eight yellow gilt bullet buttons in front, and button holes of black silk cord in the herring bone form, with a festoon turned at the back end; a standing collar to rise as high as the tip of the ear: the cuffs four inches wide, the bottom of the breast and the hip buttons to range On the collar one blind hole of cord, formed like that of the breast, four inches long, with a button on each side. Cord holes in the like form to proceed from three buttons placed lengthwise on the skirts with three buttons down the pleats. The cuffs to be indented, with three buttons and cord

holes lengthwise, on each sleeve, corresponding with the indentation of the cuff, in the centre of which is to be inserted the lower button

Vest—Grey cloth, for winter, single breasted, yellow gilt bullet buttons, and trimmed with black silk lace. For summer, white vest, single breasted, with white buttons, but without trimmings.

Pantaloons—Grey cloth, for winter, trimmed down the sides with black silk lace, and the Austrian knot in front; no buttons on the sides or at the bottom, but made with understraps. Russia sheeting, or white jean for summer, without trimmings, the form the same as for winter.

The Jefferson shoe, rising above the ankle joint under the pantaloons.

Black silk stock.

Common round hat.

Cockade, black silk, with yellow eagle, to be worn at all times.

Sword, cut and thrust, yellow mounted, with a black gripe, in a frog belt of black morocco, and worn over the coat.

No dress resembling the military, without conforming to the regulation, will be worn on any occasion, excepting that, when attached to corps, cadets will wear the uniform of the company officers, without epaulets.

NOTE. *Qualifications necessary for admission to the Military Academy.*—Each cadet, previous to his being admitted a member of the military academy, must be fourteen years of age, be able to read distinctly, and pronounce correctly; to write a fair legible hand, and to perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the ground rules of arithmetic, both simple and compound; of the rules of reduction; of single and compound proportion; and also of vulgar and decimal fractions.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

Generals will appoint their own aids-de-camp, who must, in all cases, be taken from the subalterns of the line Major generals are allowed two aids-de-camp, and brigadier generals one aid-de-camp, each. No more than three aids-de-camp will be taken from the corps of artillery stationed in either division, and not more than one aid-de-camp from a regiment.

No officer shall be permitted to hold two staff appointments at the same time.

The appointment of all aids-de-camp, and adjutants and quartermasters of regiments and battalions, will be forthwith reported to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Whenever a storekeeper is required by the commissary general of purchases, or the ordnance department, the circumstances rendering such appointment necessary, will be reported to the War Department, by whom the appointment will be made, if deemed necessary.

All officers, whatever may be their rank, passing through a garrison town, or established military post, shall report their arrival at such town or post, to the commanding officer, by written notice, if the officer arriving be elder in rank, and personally if he be younger in rank than the officer commanding.

All officers arriving at the seat of government will, in like manner, report to the Adjutant and Inspector General

No furlough shall be given during a campaign, but by the general commanding the district or army, and for the cause of disability, which disability shall be certified by a regimental or hospital surgeon.

Furloughs shall, beside expressing the term of time granted to absentees, express also an order to join the regiment, post, or garrison, to which they may belong.

No order shall be given to officers seeking a furlough for their own convenience, which shall have the effect of entitling them to an allowance for transportation of baggage

Any commissioned officer of the army of the United States,

who shall send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who, knowing that any other officer has sent or accepted, or is about to send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, and who does not immediately arrest and bring to trial the offenders in this case, shall be dismissed the service of the United States

No claims for extra services will be allowed on account of attendance on courts martial, whether as members or as witnesses, if performed by officers on furlough, or on duty, at the post or place where such court is held.

Citizens who attend courts martial as witnesses, will be allowed all necessary expenses on the road, and two dollars and fifty cents per day, for the time necessarily taken up in going to, at, and returning from, the court.

All claims of allowance for extra services, and contingent accounts requiring the special sanction of the Secretary of War to the accounting officers, must be rendered within six months after the services, or expenditures, where it may have been within the power of the officer to comply with the regulation.

No surgeon of the army shall be engaged in private practice.

When medical or surgical aid is required, if no surgeon or mate of the army be at or near the post or place, the senior officer shall have authority to obtain such by special agreement in writing, under the following rules, viz:

Where the number of sick does not exceed twenty, the compensation shall not exceed two hundred dollars per annum; for more than twenty, and less than thirty, three hundred dollars; for any number of sick, more than thirty, the rate of compensation shall not exceed the pay and emoluments of a surgeon's mate of the army

Whenever it becomes necessary to employ a citizen surgeon, the circumstances of the case will be immediately reported to the commanding officer of the department, and to the Adjutant and Inspector General

No candidate will hereafter be appointed in the medical department of the army who shall not have received a diploma from some respectable medical school or college, without first passing the examination of an army medical board.

Whenever a body of troops shall arrive at any military station, accommodations for the *sick* will be first provided, and subsequently those for officers and privates who are well, and to accomplish this, all artificers and mechanics shall be instantaneously put in requisition.

Every hospital and infirmary, shall be supplied with one or more female attendants, at the discretion of the senior surgeon. It shall be the business of these to scour and cleanse the bunks and floors, to wash the blankets, bed sacks, and clothes of the patients, to cook the victuals of the sick, and to keep clean and in good order the cooking utensils.

The pay of nurses shall not exceed six dollars per month, and one ration per day, to be established by the senior attending surgeon, and made up and certified by him in the hospital muster rolls.

Women infected by the venereal disease shall, in no case, nor on any pretence, be allowed to remain with the army, nor to draw rations.

More than four women shall not be allowed to a company when organized and completed agreeably to the establishment. Nor shall any be allowed to accompany recruiting parties which shall be fewer than seventeen men, nor shall more than one accompany parties of that number

No contractor or commissary shall be justified in issuing rations to women, who are followers of the army, beyond the number allowed.

Quartermasters of regiments, or of corps, will cause the company provision returns to be consolidated and carried to the commanding officers of regiments and of detachments or brigades, for their signatures. Abstracts of these, furnished and presented by the contractors, will be signed by officers commanding brigades, (or separate posts,) and will thus become vouchers for the contractors.

No officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, shall be the agent of a contractor.

Whenever a requisition is made at any cantonment, garrison, or post, for rations to troops on a march, or other than the re-

gular command of the officer who signs the abstracts, the original general requisition shall be annexed to the abstract, and make part of the voucher in the settlement of the contractor's account.

No charge for extra issues of whiskey will be allowed to contractors or commissaries, unless made upon the written order of the commanding officer of the post or detachment, specifying the cause and daily amount of such issues, and the time that they shall be continued. A copy of such order will be transmitted without delay to the accountant of the War Department, by the contractor or commissary; in default of which, the charge will be disallowed. No order issued subsequent to the expenditure will be received as a voucher.

When it becomes necessary to purchase provisions, in consequence of the failure of contractors to supply, according to contract, the officer executing this duty shall immediately transmit, to the accountant of the War Department, a duplicate copy of the bills of purchase, accompanied with his deposition, that the articles have been procured at the lowest price that the state of the market would permit; and no bill of exchange, or draft upon the War Department, on account of such purchase, will be accepted, until this regulation is complied with.

It is made the duty of the superintendent general of military supplies, to keep accounts of all supplies, of every description, purchased or distributed for the use of the army, and of the volunteers and militia in the service of the United States, to prescribe the forms of all returns and accounts of such stores and supplies purchased, on hand, distributed, used, or sold, by officers, agents, or persons who shall have received, distributed, or been entrusted with the same; and it is further made the duty of all officers, agents, or persons who shall have received, or may be entrusted with supplies of any description whatever, for the use of the military service, to render quarterly accounts of the disposition and state of all such stores and supplies to the superintendent aforesaid.

Whenever a commanding or other officer, charged with the safe keeping of public property, is removed from a garrison,

post, or army, he shall deliver over to the officer who succeeds him in the duties of his department, all such public property as may be in his possession or custody, and take duplicate receipts for the same, one of which he shall forthwith transmit to the superintendent general of military supplies, and one of all ordnance, ordnance stores, arms and equipments, to the ordnance office, Washington City.

Whenever public property is delivered over to any officer or agent, duplicate receipts will be taken for the same, one of which will be transmitted to the office of the superintendent general of military supplies.

Non-commissioned officers and privates employed at work, on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, will be allowed fifteen cents and an extra gill of whiskey, per day, while so employed, which will be paid by the officer, or agent disbursing the contingent expenses of the work or expedition.

Whenever soldiers are transferred from one corps to another, (which can only be done by the consent of commanding officers, or by the War Department,) or ordered on distant command, or furloughed, or sent to the general hospital, or left sick, distant from the regiment or detachment, the officer commanding the company or detachment to which such men belong, will furnish a complete descriptive list and account of bounty, pay, &c. agreeably to the prescribed forms.

Whenever a soldier sick in hospital, or absent from his company from any other cause, shall die, the senior surgeon of such hospital, or the officer under whose immediate charge or command he may then be, shall immediately report the fact in writing to the commanding officer of his company, stating the time, place, and cause of his death; to what time he was last paid, and the money or other effects in his possession at the time of his decease; and such report will be noted on the next inspection return of the company.

Whenever a soldier is rendered incapable of performing military duty, by reason of wounds or injuries received in the service, while in the line of his duty, his commanding officer shall

certify the time and manner of receiving such wound or disability; and the senior surgeon of the hospital, regiment, or corps, shall furnish such disabled soldier with a certificate, on which the proper discharge shall be made by the inspector general, officer doing that duty, or commanding officer of the post.

All discharges which shall be given to non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, shall specify the date and term of enlistment, and the cause of discharge; the personal description, place of birth, trade or occupation, and place of discharge.

Whenever the proper authority shall direct that any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be discharged, on account of the expiration of enlistment, surgeon's certificate of wounds or disability, or other cause, the commanding officer of the company to which he belongs, shall make and furnish him with duplicate certificates, setting forth the date and term of his enlistment, where and by whom enlisted; his personal description, occupation, and place of birth; the bounty paid, and the bounty which is due him; to what time, and by whom he was last paid; and, also, whether he has, or has not, drawn the pay and subsistence allowed him to the place of his enlistment. These certificates will be given to the paymaster who shall settle with him, as vouchers; but no paymaster will take from the soldier his original discharge.

To prevent embarrassment and delay, in settling the clothing accounts of paymasters, the commanding officer of every company will be constantly in possession of a company receipt book, in which shall be entered all requisitions of paymasters for clothing, and a copy of all receipts given to commissaries and storekeepers, in consequence thereof, in which shall also be taken the individual receipts of the men for articles delivered. When a captain leaves the company, this book will of course come to the custody of the officer succeeding him in the command, who will give a receipt for all articles on hand, to be entered in like manner in the company book, and duplicates delivered to the officer from whom the book and clothing is received; one of which shall forthwith be transmitted to the regimen-

al or battalion paymaster. The company receipt book shall always be open to the examination of paymasters and inspectors, as well as the commanding officers of regiments, corps, and battalions, whose duty it is at all times to report any deficiency in the clothing and the disposition of the same.

All military communications intended for the War Department, and not of a confidential nature, except from commanding generals, and where the delay would defeat the object, will be made through the office of the adjutant general of division, or the commanding officer of the department, and transmitted to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, except in cases where a different mode is pointed out by regulation or special instructions.

Articles of clothing allowed to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private soldier, for and during the periods stated, viz:

One leather cap, with plate	To last 2 years and a half, or 2, during the period of enlistment.
Two great coats, and three blankets	To each soldier, during the usual period of enlistment. [5 years.]
One pompon, one cap band, and tassel	Annually.
One coat - - - -	Ditto.
One roundabout grey jacket, with sleeves, in lieu of a vest -	Ditto.
Two pair of linen overalls -	Ditto.
Two pair of woollen do. - -	Ditto.
One fatigue frock - -	Ditto.
One pair fatigue trowsers - -	Ditto.
Three pair of shoes (best kind)	Ditto.
Two flannel shirts - -	Ditto.
Two cotton shirts - -	Ditto.
Two pair of socks - - -	Ditto.
Two pair of half stockings -	Ditto.
One leather stock - -	Ditto.
One pair of half gaithers (black cloth)	Ditto.

Mittens to be furnished, and woollen or list mockasins, at the rate of 8 pair for every company, annually; and two knapsacks, and two haversacks to each soldier, during the period of his enlistment (5 years.)

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Sec. of War.*

FORMS, &c.

FORM OF ENLISTMENT.

State of
Town of *this* *day of* 181

I, born in in the state of aged years, feet inches high, of complexion, eyes, hair, and by profession a do hereby acknowledge to have this day voluntarily enlisted as a soldier in the army of the United States of America, for the period of * unless sooner discharged, by proper authority: do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as is or may be established by law. And I, do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war.

Sworn and subscribed to at
this day of 181
before

I certify that the above named recruit is free from bodily defects, and is qualified to perform the duties of a soldier.

Surgeon.

Received of of the United States' army, this day of 181 dollars, *in part*, of my bounty for enlisting into the army of the United States, for
Signed duplicate receipts.

Dolls.	Cts.

Witness

* The *period* must, in all cases, be written at full length.

MONTHLY RETURN of the recruiting parties belonging to the regiment of under the superintendence of for the month of 181

Names of recruiting officers.	Rank.	Recruiting station.	Strength of the parties.						Whole number recruits last return.	Alterations since last return.				Whole number of recruits present.	Remarks.
			Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.		Enlisted.	Sent to principal rendezvous.	Deserted.	Dead.		
		At the principal rendezvous -													
		Total													

A. B. *superintending the recruiting service,*
for the regiment of

NAMES of recruits enlisted since last return.			*NAMES of men dead, or deserted since last return.*			
By whom.	No.	Names.	Name.	Died, or deserted.	Date.	Remarks.
By lieutenant A	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
By lieutenant B	1					
	2					
	3					

A. B. *superintending the recruiting service,*
for the regiment of

The duplicate enlistments required to be sent to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, must be filed and numbered, corresponding with the numbers on the above list; those of each officer kept distinct, and in all cases accompanying this return. Where minors are enlisted, the written consent of parents, masters, or guardians, will accompany such duplicate enlistments.

FORM of descriptive roll to accompany recruits sent to their corps.

DESCRIPTIVE Roll and account of bounty, clothing, &c. of *recruits belonging to the* *giment of*

No.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Size.		Description.			Where born.			Occupation.	Enlistment.				Bounty.		Clothing received since enlistment.													
				Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Town.	County.	State.		When.	Where.	By whom.	For what term.	Paid.	Due.	Caps.	Cords.	Pompons.	Plates.	Cockades.	Stocks.	Coats.	Jackets.	L. overalls.	W. overalls.	F. shirts.	C. shirts.	Fat. Frocks.	Fat. Trowsers.

nder the command of *of said* *regiment*

Clothing received since enlistment.									Arms and accoutrements in possession.											Remarks.
Shoes.	Stockings.	Socks.	Gaithers.	Blankets.	Great coats.	Epaulets.	Knapsacks.		Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge box & belt.	Scabbard & belt.	Brushes and picks.	Worms.	Flints.	Cartridges.				

A. B. *superintending the recruiting service, for the* *regiment of*

FORM of Furlough for non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

a of captain company, regiment of aged years, feet inches high, complexion, eyes, hair, and by profession a born in in the state of and enlisted at in the state of on the day of eighteen hundred and to serve for the period of years; is hereby furloughed for the period of that he may visit the town of in the state of for the [*here insert the cause of furlough, viz: whether to visit his friends; for the recovery of his health, or other cause.*]

At the expiration of the term of furlough above mentioned, he will rejoin his company or regiment, at or wherever it then may be, or in failure thereof, be considered a deserter. No excuse will be taken for such failure, but that of sickness, preventing him from travelling; which fact must be certified on the back of this furlough, by some surgeon or mate of the army; or, in absence of these, by some reputable physician, of the place where he then may be.

Given under my hand, at this day of 181

Place for the signature of the officer granting the furlough.

NOTE.—A transcript of pay, &c. taken from the muster rolls, will be noted on the furlough and signed by the commanding officer of the company.

DESCRIPTIVE Roll, and account of pay, &c. of *soldiers transferred from captain*

company *regiment of* *to captain* *company* *regiment of*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Size.		Description.			Where born.			Occupation.	Enlistment.				Bounty.		By whom and to what time last paid, a transcript from the muster rolls.	Arms and accoutrements in possession.							
			Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Town.	County.	State.		When.	Where.	By whom.	For what term.	Paid.	Due.		Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cart. box & belt.	Scabbard & belt.	Brushes & picks.	Worms.	Flints.	Cartridges.

Given at this day of 181

A. B.

FORM of certificate to be given to soldiers at the time of their discharge.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that a of captain company, regiment of born in in the state of aged years, feet inches high, complexion, eyes, hair, and by profession, a was enlisted by at on the day of eighteen hundred and to serve for years; and having served *honestly and faithfully** to this present date, is now entitled to a discharge, by reason of [*expiration of his term of enlistment; surgeon's certificate setting forth, &c. or other cause, as the case may be.*]

The above named has received dollars of his bounty, and dollars thereof is now due. He was last paid by paymaster, to include the day of eighteen hundred and and has pay and allowance for clothing due him from that time to this present date, and he is entitled to pay and subsistence to the place of his enlistment, and whatever other allowances are authorized by law, to soldiers so discharged.

Given in duplicate, at , this day of 181

A. B. *captain*
commanding the company.

* The words honestly and faithfully, will be erased where the conduct of the soldier has not been such as to entitle him to an honorable discharge.

FORM OF SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE, IN PENSION CASES.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That a in captain company of regiment of United States is rendered incapable of performing the duty of a soldier, by reason of wounds, or other injuries, inflicted while he was actually in the service aforesaid, and in the line of his duty, viz:

By satisfactory evidence, and accurate examination, it appears that on the day of in the year being engaged at or near a place called in the state, district, or territory of he received in his and he is thereby not only incapacitated for military duty, but, in the opinion of the undersigned, is disabled from obtaining his subsistence by manual labor.

Given at this
day of 181
A. B, *surgeon.*

The blank, in the last line but one, is to be filled up wih the proportional "DEGREE" of disability—for example: "three-fourths"—"one half"—"one-third," &c. &c. or, "totally," as the case may be. This certificate must, in all cases, accompany the discharge, when presented at the War Office, to entitle the soldier to his pension. And for the better security in such cases, the surgeon will always make duplicates, one of which he will transmit to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

FORM OF DISCHARGE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

KNOW YE, That a captain of company regiment of who was enlisted the day of one thousand eight hundred and to serve is hereby honorably* discharged from the army of the United States [*Here insert whether for expiration of enlistment, surgeon's certificate, or other cause, as the case may be.*]

Said was born in in the state of is years of age, feet inches high, complexion, eyes, hair, and by occupation, when enlisted, a

Given at this day of 181

A. B. *inspector general (or officer commanding department, regiment, or post.)*

* Where the officer commanding th company has not certified that the soldier served honestly and faithfully, the word honorably will be striken out.

Monthly Report of sick, wounded, &c. in the under the command of for the month ending

Corps.	Remaining last report			Taken sick during the month.							Discharged.					Remaining.			Remarks.
	Sick.	Convalescent	Total.	Fevers. Inflam.	Fevers. Typh.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Wounded	All other diseases.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Unfit for service	Sent to gen. hospital.	Total.	Sick.	Convalescent	Total.	

To C. D. medical director of military department.

A. B. surgeon.

Monthly Report of sick, &c. received into the general hospital at in the military department division of the under the command of for the month of

Corps.	Remaining last report.			Received into the hospital during the month.						Discharged.				Remaining.			Remarks.
	Sick.	Convalescent	Total.	Fevers. Inflam.	Fevers. Typh.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Wounded.	All other diseases.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Discharged from serv.	Total.	Sick.	Convalescent	Total.	

A. B. hospital surgeon.

Note. The same *forms* are to be observed in all the *quarterly* reports, (except in that of the medical director to the commanding officer of his department,) changing only the words "monthly," and "month," where they occur, for "quarterly," and "quarter."

Quarterly Report of sick and wounded, from the medical director of the military department division of the for the quarter ending

Consolidation of regimental and garrison reports.																					Consolidation of general hospital reports.																	General remarks.
Post or place.	Regt. or corps.	Mo.	Remaining last report.			Taken ill during the quarter.							Result.					Remain			Rem'g last report.			Admitted during the quarter.							Discharged.				Remain			
			Sick.	Convalescent	Total.	Fev. Inflam.	Fev. Typhus	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Wounded.	All other dis.	Total.	Joined corps.	Died.	Sent to general hospital.	Disch'd from service.	Total.	Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	Fev. Inflam.	Fev. Typhus	Diarrhœa.	Dysentary.	Wounded.	All other dis.	Total.	Cured	Died.	Disch'd from service.	Total.	Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	
Baltimore	Artillery	Jan.																																				
		Feb.																																				
		Mar.																																				
Ft. Washington	Infantry	Jan.																																				
		Feb.																																				
		Mar.																																				
Aggregates		Jan.																																				
		Feb.																																				
		Mar.																																				

A. B. hospital surgeon director of the department.

Cost of Clothing for the Army of the United States, for the year 1817.

Clothing, in common, for all non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates:

Cap, leather				$1 95	
Plate				20	
Band and tassel				07	
Pompon				20	
Cockade and eagle				08 1-2	
Cap complete					2 50 1-2
Jacket with sleeves					3 22
Woollen overalls, white, for sergeants, per pair					2 82
Ditto, do.	do.	for privates	do.		2 02
Ditto, do.	grey,	for sergeants,	do.		2 76
Ditto, do.	do.	for privates,	do.		2 44
Linen, do.		for sergeants,	do.		1 54
Ditto, do.		for privates,	do.		1 22
Cotton shirts, for sergeants, each					1 16
Ditto, do. for privates,		do.			1 08
Flannel shirts,		each			1 68
Fatigue frocks,		do.			1 28
Fatigue trowsers,		per pair			1 11
Shoes,		per pair			1 49
Short stockings,		do.			49
Blankets, domestic		each			2 90
Leather stocks,		do.			121-2
Epaulets, cotton,		do.			37 1-2
Black cloth gaithers,		per pair			1 28
Socks,		do.			10
Great coat					9 51

Coats for Light Artillery:

Sergeants	$7 63
Musicians	8 38
Privates	6 88

Coats for the Corps of Artillery:

Sergeants	$6 15
Musicians	6 90
Privates	5 40

Coats for Infantry:

Sergeants	$6 15
Musicians	6 90
Privates	5 40

Coats for the Light Companies of Infantry, with wings:

Sergeants	$6 47
Musicians	7 22
Privates	5 72

Coats for Riflemen:

Sergeants	$6 95
Musicians	6 95
Privates	6 20
Frock fringed, in lieu of fatigue frock	2 48
Overalls fringed, in lieu of fatigue trowsers	2 50

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, Sept.* 1816.

CALLENDER IRVINE, *Com. Genl. of Pur.*

Monthly allowance for clothing to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private for 1817.

Light artillery.	Sergeants	3 37
	Musicians	3 35
	Privates	3 22
Artillery.	Sergeants	3 25
	Musicians	3 22 1-2
	Privates	3 10
Infantry.	Sergeants	3 25
	Musicians	3 22 1-2
	Privates	3 10
Light infantry of regts.	Sergeants	3 27 1-2
	Musicians	3 25
	Privates	3 13
Riflemen.	Sergeants	3 53
	Musicians	3 34 1-2
	Privates	3 38

The preceding regulations having been approved by the President, are published for the government of the army, and the officers and agents connected with the military service of the United States.

By order,

ADJT. & INSP. GENL'S. OFFICE,
Sept. 1816.

Adj. & Ins. General.

Pay and Subsistence of the Army.

Rank or grade.	*Pay per month.*	*No. of rations per day.*	*Remarks.*
	$		
Major general	200	15	
Aid-de-camp to a major general	24	-	In add. to pay, &c. as a subal. in line.
Brigadier general	104	12	
Aid-de-camp to brigadier general	20	-	Do. do. do.
Adj. and insp. general	-	-	Rank and pay of brig. gen.
Adjutant general	90	6	Colonel.
Inspector general	75	6	Colonel.
Quartermaster gen.	75	6	Colonel.
Assistant adjutant gen.	60	4	Major.
Assist. inspector gen.	60	4	Major.
Deputy qr. mas. gen.	60	4	Major.
Topographical eng.	60	4	Major.
Assistant do. do.	40	3	Captain.
Asst. dy. qr. mas. gen.	40	3	Captain.
Judge advocate	50	4	
Chaplain	50	4	
Hospital surgeon	75	6	
Hosp. surgeon's mate	40	2	
Post surgeon	40	2	
Hospital steward	20	2	
Ward master	16	2	
Colonel of ordnance	90	6	
Lieut. colonel of do.	75	5	
Major of do.	60	4	
Captain of do.	50	3	
First lieutenant of do.	33 1-3	3	
Second lieut. of do.	33 1-3	3	
Third lieutenant of do.	30	3	
Colonel	75	6	Of engineers, light artillery, artillery, infantry and riflemen.
Lieutenant colonel	60	5	Of engineers, light artillery, artillery, infantry and riflemen.
Major	50	4	Of engineers, light artillery, artillery, infantry and riflemen.
Captain	40	3	Of engineers, light artillery, artillery, infantry and riflemen.
First lieutenant	30	3	Of engineers, light artillery, artillery, infantry and riflemen.
Second lieutenant	25	3	Of engineers, light artillery, artillery, infantry and riflemen.
Second lieut. as conductor of art.	10	-	Of engineers, light artillery, artillery, infantry and riflemen.
Third lieutenant	23	3	Of engineers, light artillery, artillery, infantry and riflemen.
Adjutant (regt. & bat.)	10	-	Of engineers, light artillery, artillery, infantry and riflemen.
Quartermaster (ditto)	10	-	Of engineers, light artillery, artillery, infantry and riflemen.

Pay and Subsistence,—continued.

Rank or grade.	*Pay per month.*	*No. of rations per day.*	*Remarks.*
	$		
Paymaster (regt. and battalion)	50	4	
Regimental surgeon	45	3	
Regl. surgeon's mate	30	2	
Sergeant major	9	1	
Quartermaster sergt.	9	1	Of engineers, light artillery, artillery, infantry, and riflemen.
Principal musician	8	1	
Sergeant	8	1	
Corporal	7	1	
Musician	6	1	
Private	5	1	
Artificer of light art.	10	1	
Principal wagon mast.	40	3	
Assistant wagon mast.	30	2	
Principal forage mast.	40	3	Of the quartermaster general's department.
Assistant forage mast.	30	2	
Principal barrack mast	40	3	
Deputy barrack mast.	30	2	
Master armorer	30	1 1-2	
Master carriage maker	30	1 1-2	
Master blacksmith	30	1 1-2	
Armorer	16	1 1-2	Of the ordnance department.
Carriage maker	16	1 1-2	
Blacksmith	16	1 1-2	
Artificer	13	1	
Laborer	9	1	
Paymaster general	-	-	$ 2,500 per ann.
Com. gen. of purch.	-	-	3,000 ditto.
Deputy commissary	-	-	2,000 ditto.
Assistant commissary of issues	-	-	1,300 ditto.
Military storekeeper	-	-	Salary not to exceed the pay and emoluments of a captain of inf.
Apothecary general	-	-	$ 1,800 per ann.
Asst. apothecary	-	-	The pay and emoluments of a regimental surgeon's mate.

Pay and Subsistence,—continued.

Rank or grade.	*Pay per month.*	*No. of rations per day.*	*Remarks.*
MILITARY ACADEMY.			
Profes. of natural & experimental philosophy	-	-	The pay & emoluments of lieut. col. of eng.
Assistant ditto	-	-	Do. do. captain.
Profes. of mathematics	-	-	Do. do. major.
Assistant do. do.	-	-	Do. do. captain.
Profes. of engineering	-	-	Do. do. major.
Assistant do. do.	-	-	Do. do. captain.
Teacher of French language	-	-	Do. do. captain.
Teacher of drawing	-	-	Do. do. captain.
Master of the sword	26 2-3	2	
Cadet	16	2	

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